

INSULL PEOPLE  
FIGHT TO EXPORT  
ELECTRIC POWER

Center Attention at Present  
in Maine Where Peo-  
ple Will Decide

DECLARE PROSPERITY  
DEPENDS ON RESULTS

Opponents Say Corporations  
Will Shape State's Indus-  
try to Fit Own Ends

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's first six months in office are sufficient to confirm one campaign promise—that his Administration will be characterized by great projects. Whether the President can bring about their realization time will disclose. He has a long and difficult task. The problem involves many factors, such as his ability to deal with Congress and obtain its cooperation, economic developments in the United States and abroad, and politics.

The President's capacity for working with Congress is a moot question. So far he has not been successful, particularly with the Senate. The Farm Relief Bill enacted was along the lines recommended by him, but the Senate gave way only after twice

rejecting his views on the export decontrol plan. The President was in a position then to compel the Senate to accept his demands. But the issue is far from settled, and it is expected to be brought up in connection with the tariff bill.

On the tariff, the President is being opposed by the regular Republicans. The measure written by the House leaders far exceeded the program recommended by him, and the bill drafted by Republican chiefs in the Senate is regarded as no improvement on the former.

In the Senate, and to some extent in the House, not a few Republican leaders are said to be unfriendly to him. This is due to several reasons: he is no politician, does not take

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Hoover Shows Party and Cabinet  
Control During First Half Year

President Begins Many Administrative Reforms, but  
Faces Strong Opposition of 'Regulars' in Con-  
gress on Tariff and Other Issues

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's first six months in office are sufficient to confirm one campaign promise—that his Administration will be characterized by great projects. Whether the President can bring about their realization time will disclose. He has a long and difficult task. The problem involves many factors, such as his ability to deal with Congress and obtain its cooperation, economic developments in the United States and abroad, and politics.

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(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

'BOBBY' JONES  
AND PRINCETON  
QUALIFIER TIE

Amateur Golfers' Scores  
Run High Second Day of  
National Tourney

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif. (AP)—

Somebody must have let loose a few good old-fashioned college cheers before the competition at Pebble Beach began for the United States Amateur Golf Championship.

For the second successive day an undergraduate club-swinging jumped out of the pack to give the defending champion, Robert T. Jones Jr., a battle for scoring honors. In the second round Eugene V. Homans of Englewood, N. J., and Princeton University, took over the lion-taming rôle from G. Gibson Dunlap, Los Angeles collegian and star of the opening round. After a half-swing had swept Jones, playing under less favorable conditions, wound up with 70-75-145.

Battling gamely in the wake of the champion, Dunlap finished with 69-78-147. The Los Angeles youth at no time showed signs of retreating. Jones' record performance of the opening day, losing control of his tee shots and on several occasions narrowly escaping penalty strokes on the ocean's brink.

Jones shook off his youth rival from California, but was unable to outshoot the consistent Princeton star, Homans, whose father was famous on the gridiron for the Tigers.

The champion, again trailed by the largest gallery, had an eight-foot putt on the home green for a birdie 4 that would have given him undis-

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'Shuttle' Fliers End  
Trial for Record

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Officials

of the Boeing Air Transport directing the salvaging of their plane, the Shuttle, 10 miles east of here, indicated that no further attempts would be made soon to establish a transcontinental refueling endurance flight record—a feat which the Shuttle tried three times.

The third attempt to fly six times across the continent without landing ended on a mountain side near here when the ship, piloted by Capt. Ira C. Eaker and Lieut. Bernard Thompson, was forced down by a clogged fuel pipe.

Difficulty in connecting surplus gas tanks was responsible for the trouble that forced the plane down, Captain Eaker said. It was necessary to set up extra feed lines, he explained, and an obstruction in one of these shut off the flow of fuel and stopped the engine. There was no landing field in sight, and the plane crashed into the mountainside.

The plane's crash, however, declared such statements unfounded and pointed out that their only hope for prosperity rests in the fostering of sound industrial growth. Their purchase of struggling factories, they said, has been toward the end with a view to preserving outlets for their electricity.

In antitrust circles there is talk of "grasping corporations" attempting to shape the industry of the State to their own ends. The export group charges its opponents with motives and depicts them as actuated by "outside power interests" supposedly desirous of blocking competition by Maine hydroelectric power in other parts of New England.

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(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

MUSOLINI REPORTED  
GOING TO EAST AFRICA

ROME (AP)—The agency "Italy of Today" says that Premier Mussolini would visit Italy's East African colonies next year.

The agency said he had made a promise to Marcello Serrazanetti, Secretary-General of Fascists in Somalia during a recent audience at the Chigi Palace to that effect. The visit would be complementary to that made to the North African colonies and protectorates a few years ago.

SERBIAN KING SIGNS  
SLAV OPIUM PACT

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—King Alexander today signed and promulgated the law putting into force in Yugoslavia the opium convention.

This convention was signed in 1925 at Geneva, under the patronage of the League of Nations.

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MACDONALD  
GENEVA SPEECH  
WELL RECEIVED

British Premier's Ref-  
erences to Kellogg Pact  
Please League Circles

[The full text of Ramsay Mac-  
donald's speech before the League of  
Nations Assembly at Geneva appears  
on Page 4.]

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The speech of the British Prime Minister, Ramsay Macdonald, is the subject of animated conversations in League of Nations circles. It was well received, especially his reference to the Kellogg pact, which he alluded to as "the starting point of our further work."

The pact he described as, to some extent, "a castle in the air," but the Assembly of the League, he explained, was going to build up the foundations to support this castle. To this the agreement at The Hague had contributed.

Reading between the lines of his speech, it is clear that the pact, in his view, must be used to close the gaps in the Covenant of the League of Nations which still permit war. This is what his reference to cleaning out the deadwood from the Covenant by amending Articles 12 and 15 meant. These are the arbitral and preventive articles of the League which with all their ingenuity still leave war as a legitimate possibility.

Prohibiting War

Hence the problem, it is felt here, is to link up the Covenant to the pact in such a way that war shall once for all be prohibited, except as the united expression of the will of the nations against aggression. There is no design in this to convert the League into an instrument of force for the maintenance of peace or to revive the Geneva protocol with its attempt to define an aggressor.

Mr. Macdonald's aim, contrariwise, is to bring about such a far-reaching measure of disarmament that no nation would be tempted to use force in the pursuit of its national policy, and if it did so, it could be readily prevented from resorting to war by the combined police action of other nations.

This is very far from being the situation at present, for the existing security against war in Europe, it is pointed out, is not the Covenant of the League but the military predominance of France and her allies, who are determined to prevent a revision of the peace treaties. But if Europe really trusted the League of Nations, it is said, armaments would be reduced to a level at which a reasonable revision of the peace treaties would be possible by arbitration, since the nations would be obliged to resort to pacific means to attain their ends.

Greater Than the League

Here is the first outline of the international institution to which Mr. Macdonald referred, that is to say, something greater than the League of Nations, because it would embrace not only members of the League, but all the signatories of the peace pact who would be ready to combine to prevent hostilities of any kind. This would appear to be Mr. Macdonald's view as the only way to make the outlawry of war effective, and the only alternative to competitive armaments further wars.

The Anglo-American end of the story, Mr. Macdonald was able to report good progress, but it is believed that the cruiser problem still remains to be settled, which is the most important of the 20 points which he mentioned. It is not that there is a danger of war between England and the United States. But a crisis might be precipitated by

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

WORLD COURT HOLDS  
ITS FIRST MEETING

GENEVA (AP)—The first meeting of the conference of signatories of the permanent Court of Justice, the World Court, has convened under the presidency of Jonkhoeur W. J. M. van Eysinga of Leyden University, Holland. It was a secret session at the offices of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

It was understood a beginning would be made with amendments to the statutes of the court and that the conference probably would take up last the question of admission of the United States to the court.

The proposals of Elbhu Root are contained in a protocol which the signatories are supposed to sign and perhaps ratify. Before going into force, however, the American protocol must be ratified by the United States Senate.

There is one noteworthy difference in the list of those who have applied for the title of Presidential candidate at this present time, and that was the scarcity of "generals," an effect of Calles' pronouncement a few months earlier, that the country must pass from a government of the soldier to that of the civilian. The most prominent candidates, Vasconcelos and Ortiz Rubio, may be classed as intellectual men, and have not been generals, even in the long turbulent years where few escaped that honor.

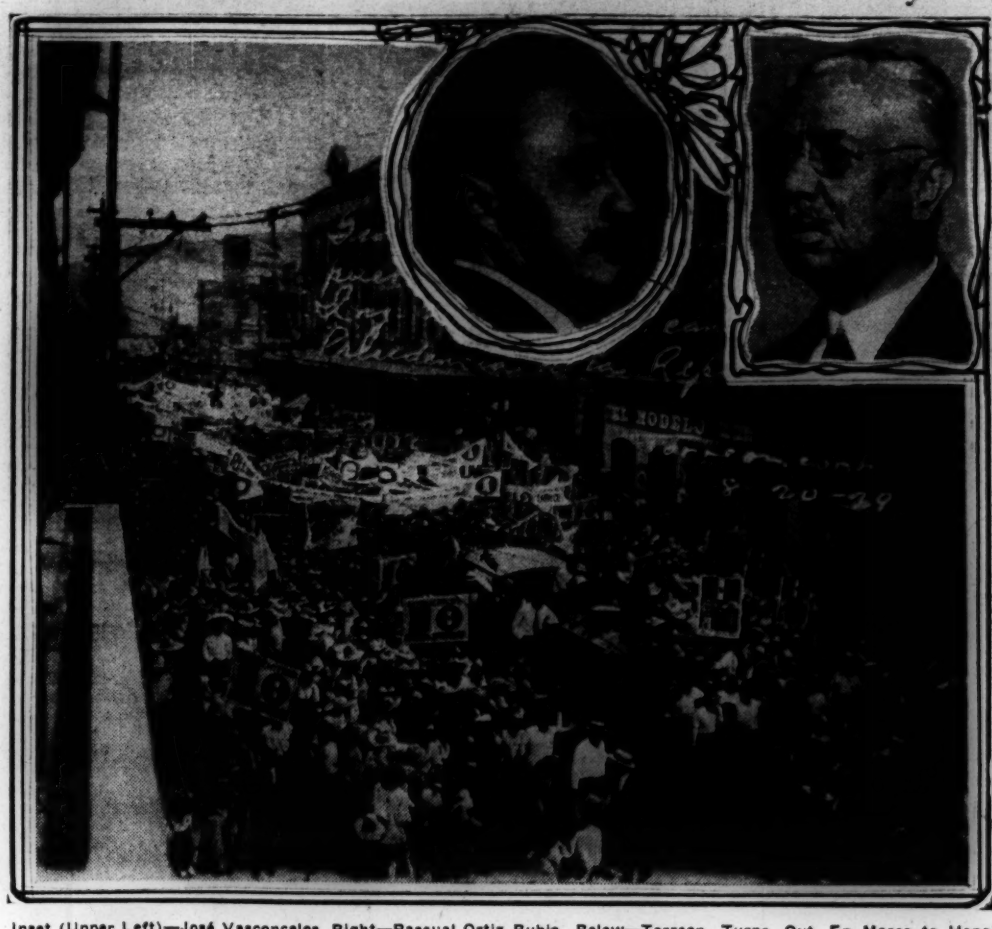
Presidential Candidates

The "National Revolutionary Party" organized by ex-President Calles, nominated Ortiz Rubio in Queretaro, early in 1929.

Ortiz Rubio has the reputation of being an intellectual man. Engineer by training, coming from a well-known well-to-do family of Michoacan, he has enjoyed advantages denied to his present rival, José Vasconcelos, who was born in the southern state of Oaxaca of a middle class family that has never given any reason for renown. After primary education in the city of Oaxaca, Vasconcelos studied law in Mexico City.

Ortiz Rubio has been a "revolu-

## Presidential Candidates and Mexican Election Rally



Inset (Upper Left)—José Vasconcelos. Right—Pascual Ortiz Rubio. Below—Torresón Turns Out En Masse to Honor Ortiz Rubio, Mexican Presidential Candidate.

Only Two Presidential Candidates  
Now Push Their Claims in Mexico

Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Engineer and 'Revolutionary' Figure, Runs Close Race With José Vasconcelos, Popular With Students and Women's Party

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Only two presidential candidates now have their propaganda posters on Mexican walls, Pascual Ortiz Rubio and José Vasconcelos, although there still may be found parts of posters of previous hopefuls now eliminated.

A prominent corner in Mexico City, where it does not say "post no bills," has given a graphic representation of the whirl of events in the political life of the country.

At the beginning of 1929 a half dozen faces competed for wall space, Gilberto Valenzuela, Antonio J. Villarreal, Aaron Saenz, José Vasconcelos, Ortiz Rubio and several minor candidates, all of them issuing "manifestos to the nation" in glaring letters of red, black, green and other colors. Photographers had done their best, and likewise printers, to produce a gallery of uniformly beneficent expressions.

Rival Bill-Posting

In addition to large size posters, there was a variety of small stickers to efface rival candidates. The large eye-glasses of Ortiz Rubio were generally obscured by small circular Valenzuelas, through whose faces Ortiz Rubio had to look out upon the world. Small square stickers of Aaron Saenz were plastered on the thinker's brow of José Vasconcelos, or over the mouth of Antonio Villarreal.

Valenzuela, the candidate of the die-hard Obregonistas, who daringly blamed the assassination of their leader on the Callista party in power, took from his diplomatic post in London a reputation for honesty. Antonio Villarreal, "anti-reactionary," with a checkered political career and exile behind him, Aaron Saenz, former Cabinet Minister and Governor, José Vasconcelos, educator, lecturer and writer of idealistic columns of print, and Ortiz Rubio, diplomat and Governor, whose personality had never been a subject of popular appeal, were the other candidates.

No Soldier Candidates

There are no definite party lines in Mexico as there are in the United States. Founded on economic bases and all the candidates pretend to belong to the "revolucionario" group which arose at the end of Porfirio Diaz long term. The old "reactionaries," or "forristas" party as such, is not represented, for no candidate could dare come out with any plan or platform that did not promise "land, liberty and education," a significant fact in itself.

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ARABS DEMAND  
FULL INQUIRY  
INTO DISORDERS

Meeting of Chiefs Called  
at Jerusalem—Situation  
Generally Improved

JERUSALEM (AP)—Forty-eight Arab leaders from all parts of Palestine, comprising the Palestine Arab Executive, have been summoned to meet in extraordinary private session in Jerusalem to consider recent developments in the Holy Land.

News of the impending meeting came shortly after it was learned here that the British Government had ordered a special Palestine commission, headed by Sir Walter Shaw, former chief justice of the Straits Settlements, to make an inquiry into Arab-Jewish clashes, beginning its difficult task this month.

The decision of the British Government not to permit the scope of its Palestine inquiry to extend to any question altering the Balfour Declaration, at establishing in Palestine a national home for Jews, was hailed with joy by the Jews but was resented openly by Arabs.

Members of the executive have remained aloof from the British representation in Palestine, no leader or member having yet called upon Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner, since his return. Sir John's proclamation, issued Sept. 1, in discussing clashes of the last 10 days, was felt by the Arabs to be decidedly pro-Jewish and anti-Arab.

The Arab Executive made public a vigorous reply to this proclamation, alleging that the Palestine Government had caused trouble by arming Jews, denying that there had been mutilations among the Jewish casualties at Hebron, asserting that Jewish mobs had killed isolated Arab women and children and that even British troops had shot Arabs.

The Arab pronouncement stated that troubles in Palestine past and present were the result of Jewish aggression.

It is the first time the Cabinet has published a statement of this kind in which success of the Government was emphasized. This was done to counteract the increasing nationalist propaganda against the Young plan approved at the Hague conference and against the republican régime in general.

Six-Day Week Used  
in New Calendar

LENINGRAD (AP)—A newly devised calendar, making a strong appeal by reason of its simplicity and symmetry, has been submitted to the Academy of Science by Professor Mendelavev.

The calendar divides the year into 12 months of 30 days each, with each month divided into five weeks of six days.

Each date of any month falls on the same day of the week. Each month has 25 working days and five rest days. The missing five days in an ordinary year and six days of leap years will be holidays.

Players in Six Cities Form Orchestra  
Heard With One Accompaniment at Zürich

By RADIO FROM MONTE CARLO

LONDON—On Sept. 1 for the first time, certainly in Europe, an orchestra composed of musicians in London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna and Milan simultaneously played their various instruments to a single piano accompaniment, which was played by Dr. Eric Fischer in a Zürich radio studio.

This oboe and violin were played in London, and other instruments in other cities, the combined orchestra being gathered into the single Zürich studio, whence the symphony was radiocast.

League delegates staying at Geneva hotels thus heard a League of Nations concert symbolizing a new form of peaceful co-operation.

The experiment is reported to have been entirely successful and may be the forerunner of others on similar lines.

ZEPPELIN HOME  
AFTER SMASHING  
ITS OWN RECORD

Ends Round-World Voyage  
at Friedrichshafen in 20  
Days, 4 Hrs., 18 Mins.

GREAT CROWD GREET  
SHIP AT HOMECOMING

Makes About 70-Mile Average  
on 4595-Mile Flight—Capt.  
Lehmann Wins Praise

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Twenty days, 4 hours, 18 minutes is the new record for encircling the globe established by the Graf Zeppelin on its flight from Friedrichshafen to Friedrichshafen. This is 26 hours shorter than the previous world record established by the Graf from Lakehurst to Lakehurst. Seven and one-half days must be deducted for the sojourn at Tokyo, Los Angeles and Lakehurst, so that actual encircling the earth took only 13½ days.

The Graf Zeppelin's flight is the first one that reached the point of departure in a straight line, as expressed by its route from Lakehurst to Lakehurst, and Friedrichshafen to Friedrichshafen.

Germany is celebrating the successful return of the airship and its gallant crew with much enthusiasm. For Germans, the world-encircling flight started in Friedrichshafen and ends with the ship's return to its home base from the other side of the globe. Countless buildings are showing flags; schools are celebrating the flight, and reports from Friedrichshafen tell of great enthusiasm there.

This flight, one noontime paper writes, is a remarkable proof of the determination of a nation which has been practically down and out on progress. The Graf Zeppelin has shown the world with its world flight for a better future, the paper continues, for a future in which it will have become a matter of course that the whole world unites in peaceful competition of ideas and actions. May this flight be one of the heralds of this golden age, the paper concludes.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—Beating its round-the-world cruising record by more than a full day, the Graf Zeppelin, German mistress of the air, landed here from Lakehurst, N. J., at 8:52 a. m. (2:52 a. m., eastern standard time).

Church bells pealed and cannon boomed a salute as the ship, escorted by an honor guard of 13 airplanes, appeared over the city, circling the town hall before it turned back to its hangar. The Zeppelin was greeted by the largest crowd of people in the history of the Zeppelin's history greeted the ship. Within a few minutes of its appearance it was taken in hand by the ground crew and at 8:56 a. m. was walked into the hangar.

The 22 passengers were at the windows of the ship as it came to earth. Waving flags in answer to cheers from the throng below, many of whom had waited at the field all night. Ground Officer Hans von Schill was the first to emerge from the dirigible. Passengers and members of the crew followed after the ship entered the hangar.

New Round-World Trip

With its landing the dirigible completed a round-the-world trip—Friedrichshafen to Friedrichshafen—in 20 days 4 hours and 18 minutes. The Zeppelin previously had flown around the world from Lakehurst to Lakehurst in 21 days 8 hours 26 minutes, a time which was in itself a record.

The Zeppelin left Lakehurst at 7:18 a. m., eastern standard time. Sunday, Sept. 1, consuming 67 hours 34 minutes in reaching here over an unbroken course of 4595 miles, against its own record crossing from Lakehurst of 55 hours 24 minutes completed Aug. 10 over a course of 4200 miles.

Aboard the Zeppelin were 22 passengers and a crew of 40, headed by Capt. Ernst Lehmann. For the first time in the history of the Zeppelin's major voyages its master, Dr. Hugo Eckener, was not aboard, he having remained in the United States on business after the world trip ended at Lakehurst.

Save for some wide maneuvering in the region of the Azores, the trip eastward from Lakehurst was without special event, the ship striking for Cape Finisterre, Spain, from the Azores region, skirting the Spanish coast to Santander, and striking thence for Bordeaux, France.

New Route Across France

It was the first time weather conditions had permitted the central French route for the Graf. From Bordeaux the Zeppelin cruised northwest across Limoges, Dijon and Basel, Switzerland, striking across Lake Constance and toward home as the rising sun stared it in the face.

Never before have there been such crowds to greet the Zeppelin. Thousands camped outside the airfield, especially at places from which they might obtain a good view of the hangar. Other thousands literally walked Friedrichshafen's streets most of the night since hotels and inns were crowded and there was not a vacant chair anywhere.

The Countess Brandenstein, Count Zeppelin's only daughter, wept with joy when the ship was due to land, for to her, as to other Germans, the landing marked completion of the globe-encircling cruise. Her husband and family were with her.

Cares for Dr. Eckener's Sword

A large list of other notables was present also, including Jacob Gould Schurman, American Ambassador, Duke Albrecht of Württemberg, accompanied by his wife, brother and







## ENTENTE' GOES, EUROPE STARTS NEW UNITY BASIS

Old Links Between Britain and France Lost as Broader Ties Are Formed

By SISLEY HULLSTON  
By Cable from Moscow Bureau

PARIS—An impartial review of European relations seems to indicate that never since the war have the great powers been on such good terms. This assertion may appear paradoxical after the diplomatic struggle of The Hague, which was intensified by the reckless utterances of various newspapers. Yet careful observation of a number of political phenomena, some of them imperceptible, convince observers in Paris that the statement is strictly true and that the reason of The Hague is entirely healthy.

Particularly in Paris, which still remains the important center of diplomatic activities, is this result apparent. For on the relations of France with three countries, namely, Britain, Germany and Italy, now, it is a demonstrable fact that toward Italy, Germany and Britain there is a definite improvement of the French outlook.

Press Tributes to Italy

Take the case of Italy. By a curious coincidence, which cannot be altogether a coincidence, two of the four leading morning newspapers in Paris began on the same day a series of articles on the new Italy. The *Matin* articles are distinctly friendly, while *Henri Beraud*, famous for his investigations of conditions in foreign lands, gives in the *Petit Parisien* a favorable picture of Italy under Signor Mussolini. There is unquestionably a change of attitude, which cannot be without significance.

During the Hague conference, when Italy stood by France against the British claims, it was stated that this solidarity, whether it was in a good cause or not, marked the beginning of a Franco-Italian rapprochement. Outstanding questions, which tend to divide the two countries, remain unsettled, and it would be misleading to affirm that there is an immediate prospect of their settlement. But it is extremely significant that, after a lengthy period of misunderstanding, there is now talk of more amicable relations.

As for Germany, it is almost necessary to point out that, while there has been no doubt of amelioration of its relations with France, true friendship was impossible while French and other troops remained on German soil. Moreover, real rap-

prochement was hindered by the doubtful state of the reparations problem. Although there has been astonishingly little ill-feeling displayed on either side, since reconciliation could not be effected until a new payments plan had been accepted and alien armies withdrawn.

End of "Entente Cordiale"

These essential conditions are now in process of being fulfilled. Released from coercion, Germany will become a free agent again. Pessimists affect the belief that Germany will use its liberty to reassert itself aggressively. But that is not the general view. On the contrary, it is confidently expected that Franco-German friendship, previously impossible, will really manifest itself.

More complicated is the position in regard to Britain. Despite assurances that the Entente Cordiale still flourishes, it is obvious that it does not exist in the same sense as before. Liquidation of the war implies liquidation of war alliances, and one result of the Hague proceedings is the public realization that the special ties which bound France to England are dissolved.

But contrary to popular conception, this does not imply unfriendliness. It is obvious that a broader basis of European unity than is expressed in partial alliances of two particular countries is necessary if Europe is to escape from the war atmosphere, and the old idea of powers pitted against powers. Nor has the outspokenness of Mr. Snowden at The Hague left an unpleasant impression. Britain was bitterly attacked, but its attitude is now appreciated, and Mr. Henderson and Mr. MacDonald have restored friendly sentiments, though without restoring the obsolete diplomatic partnership known as the Entente Cordiale.

## STUDENTS AT CLUJ REJECT HUNGARIANS

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania.—A conference of students representing the Little Entente countries, which closed yesterday at Cluj, decided on a petition to the International Federation of Students to exclude Hungarian students from affiliation because of the recent propaganda on behalf of the Trianon Treaty revision at Budapest.

It was voted also that all future conferences should be free from politics, and that the next Little Entente student conference should be at Prague in 1930.

## FRENCH COMMUNISTS DISMISS SIX EDITORS

PARIS (P).—The political bureau of the Communist Party in France announces the dismissal immediately of the six principal editors of the

## Heads Women Advertisers of World



FLORENCE M. DART

American business woman, who has just been elected president of the Federation of Women's Advertising Clubs of the World at the convention in Berlin, and in whose honor a reception is being prepared by the Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women, of which Miss Dart has twice been president. Miss Dart, as a member of the McLain-Simpers advertising organization, is stated to have purchased millions of dollars' worth of space in newspapers, magazines and other advertising mediums. She began the study of advertising shortly after leaving high school, working at the office during the day and at night school during the evenings.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY PROJECT TO BE REVIVED

Zones of Special Interest Stand in Way of Arbitration Pact

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A syllabus just issued announces that G. Bernard Shaw will give the sixth of a series of Fabian Society lectures at Kingsway Hall on successive Thursdays, beginning Oct. 17. His subject will be "Random Speculations."

The shortest way to realize the folly of forecasting the next 10 years is to recall the expectations of 1919 and compare them with events of the last 10 years, says the announcement. "Comparison reveals the ludicrously extreme nature, and yet the movements were easily predictable. They were all, to the student of history and of human nature, as inevitable as the equinoxes. Yet the way in which they have been received proves the truth of the rule that though you can train a performing flea to fire a cannon, you cannot train him not to be surprised when it goes off."

This is not altogether to be deplored. The notion that to foresee an event is to guard against it is not borne out by facts. If the war of 1914-1918 had not been foreseen and prepared for by militarists and diplomats of Europe, it might possibly not have occurred. The people who took no thought for the morrow were not the people who made the war. It is therefore very questionable whether political foresight should be encouraged. . . . Forecasts should be entirely Utopian. They should open up prospects of our doing those things which we ought to do and leaving undone those things which we ought not to do, though such

## PORTO RICAN GROUP NAMES STATUS SOUGHT

MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico (P).—A convention of the Alianza, the dominant Porto Rican political party, has expressed its willingness to accept one of three solutions for the relationship of Porto Rico to the United States: statehood, autonomy as a territory or complete independence.

A referendum with the sanction of Congress is proposed. The convention expressed its thanks to President Hoover for consulting Porto Rico regarding the selection of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the new Governor of the Island.

## CONCERTS IN BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.).—Oskar Fried, orchestra director, has arrived from Berlin to give a series of 11 concerts at the Politeama Theatre. Mr. Fried has appeared at Carnegie Hall, in New York, and in Chicago.

## BRITISH ORGAN OF LABORITES TO BE IMPROVED

Director of Daily Herald Tells of New Place for Official Newspaper

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—Ben Tillett's address to the Trade Union Congress advocating co-operation to improve the efficiency of industry, had an interesting sequel in the receipt of a telegram from Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressing "heartiest congratulations on your great address."

During the past year Mr. Snowden has repeatedly affirmed the belief that the Labor movement must adapt itself to such far-reaching changes as industrial rationalization.

There was long discussion in the Congress on the problems of trade union organization. Arthur J. Cook for the Miners' Federation moved a resolution asking the Congress to instruct the General Council to appoint a committee to deal with the question of reorganizing the principal industries on the basis of one union for each industry. He claimed that it was necessary for the trade union movement

## To Foresee War Is to Bring It On, Says Shavian Lecture Announcement

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LONDON—A syllabus just issued announces that G. Bernard Shaw will give the sixth of a series of Fabian Society lectures at Kingsway Hall on successive Thursdays, beginning Oct. 17. His subject will be "Random Speculations."

The shortest way to realize the folly of forecasting the next 10 years is to recall the expectations of 1919 and compare them with events of the last 10 years, says the announcement. "Comparison reveals the ludicrously extreme nature, and yet the movements were easily predictable. They were all, to the student of history and of human nature, as inevitable as the equinoxes. Yet the way in which they have been received proves the truth of the rule that though you can train a performing flea to fire a cannon, you cannot train him not to be surprised when it goes off."

This is not altogether to be deplored. The notion that to foresee an event is to guard against it is not borne out by facts. If the war of 1914-1918 had not been foreseen and prepared for by militarists and diplomats of Europe, it might possibly not have occurred. The people who took no thought for the morrow were not the people who made the war. It is therefore very questionable whether political foresight should be encouraged. . . . Forecasts should be entirely Utopian. They should open up prospects of our doing those things which we ought to do and leaving undone those things which we ought not to do, though such

## BANKING LAWS' REVISION URGED IN NEW YORK

Better Supervision of Private Banks Needed, Attorney Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—A plea for early revision of the state banking laws was voiced by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, in an address before the Otsego-Schoharie Bankers' Association. He declared the laws should be amended to assure more effective governmental supervision over private banks, and that the federal bankruptcy statutes should be revised to remove from the courts some of the nonjudicial duties relating to banks.

"Section 150 undertakes to exclude from governmental supervision private bankers who do not hang out an exterior sign as such, who do not allow interest on balances under the stated minimum and who do not accept deposits which, in any separate account, average less than the stated minimum over a period of a year," Mr. Tuttle said. "This classification is arbitrary and artificial. It has no relation to the security of the deposits or to the reasons which underlie governmental supervision. Evasion does not even tax ingenuity. It becomes a sort of trap for the average depositor, who naturally takes for granted the existence of governmental supervision."

"It shocks common sense that governmental supervision should follow from an exterior sign containing the word 'bankers' and yet not from the use of the same word on all other forms of advertising or on checks, bank books, deposit slips and general stationery."

Mr. Tuttle declared that all persons who receive deposits should be under some form of visitation by the State, or else the public should be told who are not under supervision. Bankruptcy scandals reported in the press early this year "were traceable not only to defects in practice and in human nature, but also to defects in the law itself," Mr. Tuttle held.

## Developing Labor Organ

The General Council strongly opposed the resolution which was rejected. The Congress approved, after a discussion in private, a scheme submitted by the General Council for the future development of the Daily Herald which is the property of the Congress. For a long period, the political Labor Party was associated with the Congress in the ownership of the paper, but some time ago severed the partnership.

The trade union movement has been involved in considerable financial responsibility which has been met by a special levy on the unions.

It is understood that the new scheme which will not come into operation for some months provides for a new partnership with an important publishing house which will assume the responsibility for the commercial conduct and development of the paper, while insuring that the policy shall be that of the Labor movement.

Ernest Bevin, chairman of the present board of directors, stated that the aim was to produce a paper equal in size and circulation to any of the papers, while insuring that the policy should be that of the Labor movement. The experiment proposed is without precedent in Labor journalism and will be watched with great interest. The scheme was approved by 3,404,000 votes against an opposition of 47,000.

## W. D. MOSS'S NEW POST

WASHINGTON (P).—Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary, announces the appointment of W. D. Moss as prohibition administrator for the district of Albany, New York. Mr. Moss has been assistant to Mr. Campbell, the prohibition administrator in New York city.

## Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Dry Champion, Waged Unceasing War on Wets

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

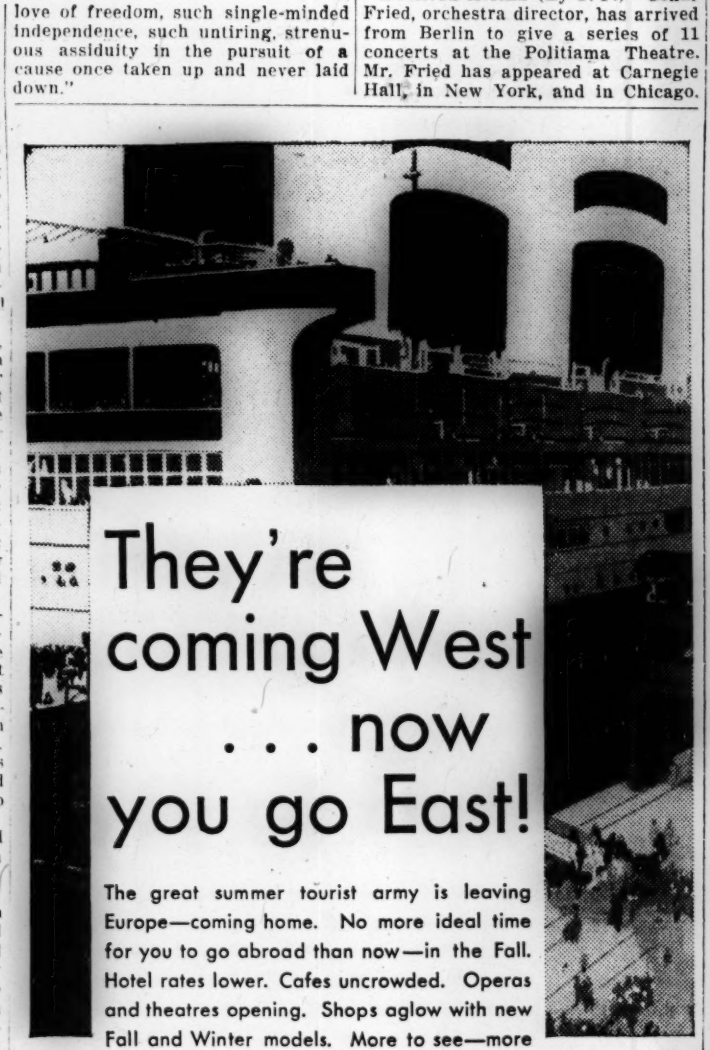
LONDON.—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, British temperance reformer, centenary of whose birth was celebrated on Sept. 4 in front of his statue in Victoria Embankment Gardens, was a member of the House of Commons for 47 years, beginning 1859, sitting for the constituencies of Carlisle, Cockerham and Cambrone.

Sir Wilfrid, one of Britain's pioneer dries, declared continuously in Parliament and on the public platform that the only way England could conquer the evils of drink was to forbid its manufacture and sale.

A man of extreme kindness, courage and good humor, when from May 21, 1862, as a young legislator under 35, he "entered the lists against the powerful trade and even more powerful national habit" he never ceased to battle for his ideals, finally seeing the triumph of his proposals in favor of local option, and liquor traffic control. He saw the havoc wrought by the social glass and, denouncing the drink trade as a public menace, worked for its overthrow later as president of the United Kingdom Alliance.

The statue in Victoria Embankment Gardens by David McGill represents Sir Wilfrid as a standing figure in modern dress, including short jacket, with notes of a speech in his right hand. It is an exact representation of his appearance when speaking in the House of Commons. He disregarded the gibes of the wets of those days, who called him "old cracked teapot," "perpetrating pump handle" and similar epithets.

Prime Minister Asquith, later Lord Oxford, who unveiled the statue in 1909, quoted one of Sir Wilfrid's witty phrases used in connection with his temperance propaganda. "No man ever got lost on a straight road," and paid this tribute to England's intrepid temperance advocate. "I did not very much whether we shall ever see again in our time the combination in one and the same man of such fearlessness and courage, such passionate



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REPUBLIC . . . October 5  
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT . . . October 9

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For pocket size set, each  
Black cowhide leather case . . . \$8.75  
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Black cowhide leather case . . . 8.00  
Black waterproof covering . . . 4.50  
Postpaid anywhere. Money back guarantee.

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I can keep my complexion fresh and natural . . . the whole day long



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The effect of Armand Cold Cream Powder on the skin is smooth as satin and the powder stays on. Buy Armand in the pink and white hat box at all good stores. \$1.

This marvelous Armand Beauty Treatment and 10 minutes of your day will do wonders for your skin. Send the coupon and 10c for it. It contains:

1 copy Armand's new "Ten Minute a Day" beauty treatment.  
1 trial package Armand Cold Cream Powder—Zanzibar shade.  
1 trial package Armand Foundation Creme—a marvelous discovery for powder base.  
1 trial package Armand Eau de Liqueur—Cleansing Cream—that liquefies the moment it touches the skin.  
1 trial package Armand Lip and Cheek Rouge—a new creation!

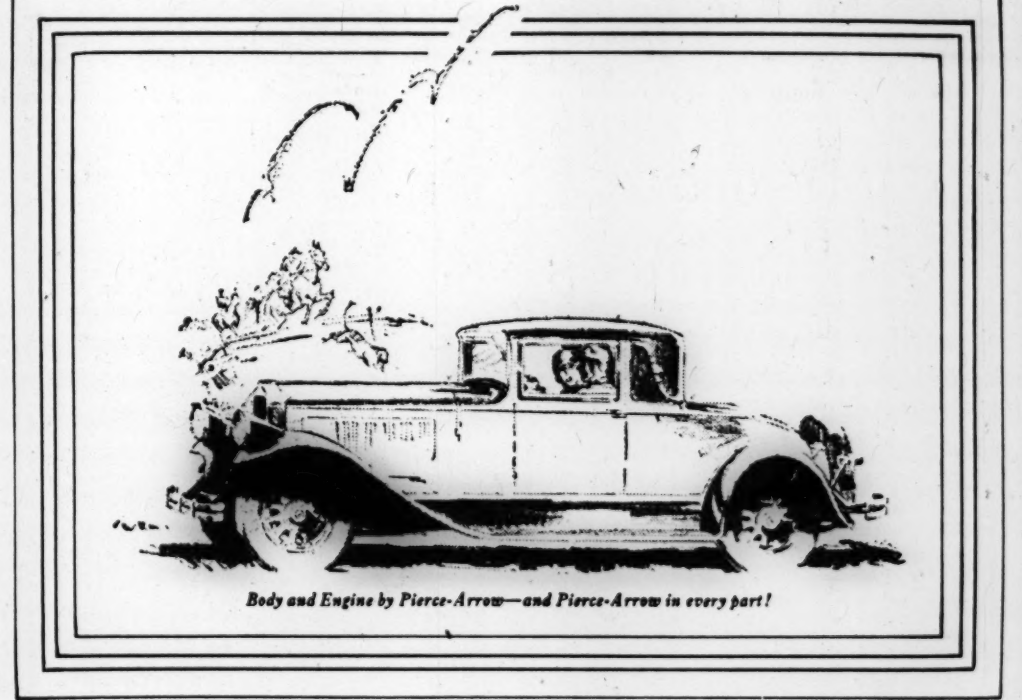
You must try one of these new Armand Powder shades: Zanzibar, light sunbrowned for brunettes or blondes. Starlight, for day or evening.

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I enclose 10c, for which please send me "The Ten Minute a Day Beauty Treatment," including the four essential preparations.

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Before the new Straight Eight's arrival, bulkiness was accepted as a necessary attribute of bigness in automobiles. But Pierce-Arrow created a long, slender, low-slung car that combines grace with every essential to capacious comfort. Besides, it has the added distinction of being the car for which America was willing to wait.

No one could have foreseen the demand for the new Straight Eight—and it took nothing less than a great automobile to sustain it. Today, however, the chances for early deliveries are excellent—including a number of the most favored models in the new Straight Eight line.

## The NEW STRAIGHT EIGHT by PIERCE-ARROW

125 Horsepower Engine • 85 Miles per hour • 132-inch and 142-inch Wheelbases • Non-shatterable Glass • Fender or Bracket Headlamps optional without extra charge.

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## NAVAL PARLEYS TURN FROM CUT TO LIMITATION

Political Factors Checking  
Full Latent of Hoover-  
MacDonald Program

WASHINGTON.—Information available as to the progress of the conference negotiations over the naval problem between President Hoover and Premier MacDonald make it clear that the trend is definitely toward limitation rather than actual reduction.

This is due to a number of factors, some strictly domestic and others involving international phases. For the Labor Government there is the question of British public opinion on naval strength and the own political position. In the United States, while President Hoover is firmly enough in power, there is nevertheless ever present the question of senatorial ratification of a naval pact.

In the international field there is the problem of Franco-Italian demands and policies, and to a lesser degree those of Japan. Each adds complications to the strictly Anglo-American negotiations.

Hoover Stands for Parity

An indication of the difficulties confronting President Hoover in his desire to bring about actual reduction is the statement that was forthcoming from Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, following a conference with the President on the navy issue. Mr. Hale declared that he was confident that the 15 cruisers authorized by Congress and the construction upon several of which President Hoover has ordered suspended, would all be completed and put into service.

"I do not believe," Mr. Hale observed, "that it will ever be possible to get a plan for reduction of naval armaments which would prevent the United States from completing the 15-cruiser program. As a matter of fact, Great Britain will have to scrap a great many ships in order to get down to parity with us after we have completed the 15 cruisers. President Hoover stands for parity."

These remarks and others of the same tenor from Samuel Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, are regarded as significant for several important reasons. Both these Senators are regulars of regulars in Republican Party affairs, both are staunch supporters of the President and also both are in close touch with the strictly navy point of view which is insistent that any agreement must provide for absolute parity between England and the United States.

Hope for Actual Reduction

President Hoover began the naval discussions with the definite intention of bringing about an actual reduction of armament. He early ran into multiplicity of domestic and foreign problems that compelled modification of his program with the result it is understood that while the President has not given up hope for his original policy the negotiations are now dealing with limitation and not curtailment.

Even limitation, however, will be progress of the utmost importance. At Geneva the British set the figure of 500,000 cruiser tons as the minimum they could accept. The United States delegation rejected the offer and the conference broke up. At present the actual strength of Great Britain, both built and building, is only 329,410 tons.

The cruiser strength of the American Navy, built and building, is much lower. It totals 155,000 tons. If to this is added the 15,000 tons additional, which are authorized by the 15-cruiser bill, the United States has a cruiser tonnage, at least on paper, of 305,000 tons.

The problem, therefore, is to bridge the gap of 34,410 tons, which lies between the 329,410 of British tonnage and the 305,000 of American cruiser tonnage. This is understood to be one of the three points mentioned by Premier MacDonald, which remain to be worked out.

## MACDONALD GENEVA SPEECH WELL RECEIVED

(Continued from Page 1)

between these two countries over the question of the freedom of the seas if a war broke out elsewhere.

It is for this reason, among others, that Mr. MacDonald, as a good Anglo-Saxon, aims at making war altogether impossible. And as an assurance of his intentions Mr. MacDonald proposes to sign on behalf of Great Britain the optional clause of the protocol of the statute of the International Court of Justice, with such reservations as are necessitated by the status of the Dominions as partners in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

## London Receives Speech With Mixed Feelings

LONDON (AP)—The London press showed some perturbation at the extent of Ramsay MacDonald's commitments in his speech before the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

The Morning Post, Conservative, particularly deplored that "the British Government pledged itself to the optional clause of the World Court, the effect of which will be to submit to the International Court any points of law in which there may be a serious difference of opinion between members of the League."

The Post warned that "an English king refused to kiss the toe of an emperor and that an English church refused to accept its order from a pope. England fought not one, but several wars rather than submit to any continental domination, and if at so great a cost we freed ourselves from a foreign yoke we should beware how we fall under the authority of Geneva."

The Post doubted if the British people understood this step they would sanction it. "Whether or no the British Government led the way in the surrender of what is free-born Britain should be very dear to their national liberty."

The Times concerned itself more with Mr. MacDonald's American trip.

Referring to his Geneva speech it said "it is hardly likely to surprise and excite much interest by certain passages of his statement on Monday. To the ordinary reader those passages appeared as large doubt on whether the Premier's visit to the United States would be carried out this fall."

The reason given for the apparent hesitation of the American visit was the difficulties of the parliamentary situation—difficulties more apparent to himself than to impartial political students. The abandonment of the American visit, even under the pressure of present necessity, would be a blow to hopes built on it on both sides of the Atlantic.

Unfortunately, Mr. MacDonald's speech does little to dissipate misgivings which his words 24 hours before aroused in many minds.

The Liberal Star suggested that the leaders of the British Opposition give the Premier before he leaves firm assurances that the exigencies of the situation will not arise and that when he comes to Washington it will not be as the leader of the Labor Government but as the spokesman of the whole Nation on this vital issue.

## Paris Sees British Premier as 'Induly Optimistic'

PARIS (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald was induly optimistic in his references to a preliminary naval agreement between the United States and Great Britain in the general tone of the French press in lengthy comment on the Labor leader's address before the League of Nations Assembly.

The Temps says: "Washington appears much more pessimistic. It is evident that the United States does not wish to arrive at a mere dual agreement, but aims at a general accord among the five principal naval powers, and to use the words of Secretary of State Stimson, this will require a long period of hard work for its realization."

Intransigent comments: "If three points out of 26 remain to be agreed upon between the United States and Great Britain, probably they are the most important points and agreement upon them may mean long delay." This paper finds solace in that "MacDonald's speech has done much to encourage the French cabinet by the rough manner of the British Chancellor, Philip Snowden, at the recent Hague reparations conference."

## Stimson Sees 'Hopeful Progress' in Naval Parity

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Stimson states a "considerable period of hard work on details" still would be required before an agreement on naval parity between the United States and Great Britain could be reached.

The Secretary's statement was made in commenting on Geneva reports of Prime Minister MacDonald's speech there. He said those working on the naval question were of the opinion that "hopeful progress" was being made.

## Speech Pleases Berlin

BERLIN.—Ramsay MacDonald's speech at Geneva is regarded here as important warm-hearted appeal for a better League of Nations, for real disarmament, arbitration and rights of minorities. The Wilhelmstrasse stresses especially the emphasis the British Prime Minister laid on disarmament. This coincides with what Germany has been saying all along. It is declared in official circles.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Mary R. Green, St. Louis, Mo.  
Mrs. Elsie Manley, New York City.  
Mrs. E. Manley, New York City.  
Thomas D. Parker, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. S. W. Boyesen, Syracuse, N. Y.  
W. Boyesen, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Mrs. Stowell Hesser, New York City.  
Mrs. Alice Wickenhefer, Newark, N. J.  
John A. Snyder, Newark, N. J.  
Miss Gertrude M. Schanze, Baltimore, Md.  
G. B. McDaniel, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Miss Rachel D. McDaniel, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Harry R. Spelman, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Esther M. Spelman, Chicago, Ill.  
Miss Estelle L. Fromkes, New York City.  
Miss Juliette E. Doyle, Pelham, N. Y.  
Mrs. Myrtle Paine, Cleveland, O.  
Herman O. Paine, Cleveland, O.  
Mrs. Grace Upham, Cleveland, O.  
Lewis Lipson, Chicago, Ill.  
Helen E. Lipman, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. A. Gilchrist, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.  
Mrs. W. A. Gilchrist, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.  
Lily Boyd, Dunstable, Ireland.  
Bertha A. Kirkett, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Minnie E. Neale, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLASS RATES DENOUNCED  
WASHINGTON (AP)—Class rates from Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., Omaha and Beatrice, Neb., to points in Kansas were found unreasonable in a report submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Commission Examiner Carney.

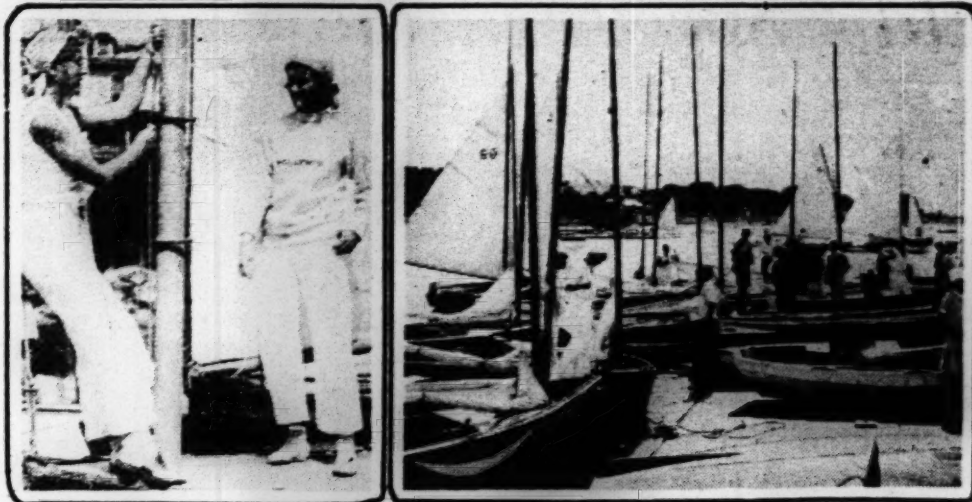
SPINACH  
becomes a delectable dish when  
seasoned with  
LEA & PERRINS'  
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Extra Money  
Salesmen or Saleswomen working full or part time should make good money this fall showing our high grade doll trunks. Small salary and commission. Write HOFFMAN MANUFACTURING CO., 554 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.

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on your library table  
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Massachusetts Bible Society  
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Collection Plates  
Walnut or oak, 13" diameter, 8" deep, 10" high, glass lined bottom—each \$4.50. Also Ketchikan folding trays for temporary quarters. Order from this ad.  
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Northville, Michigan

## Young Skippers of 'Brutal Beasts' Ready to Race



## NEW HIGHWAY SYMBOLS BEING TRIED BY STATE

North Carolina Signs Intended to Simplify Road Markings

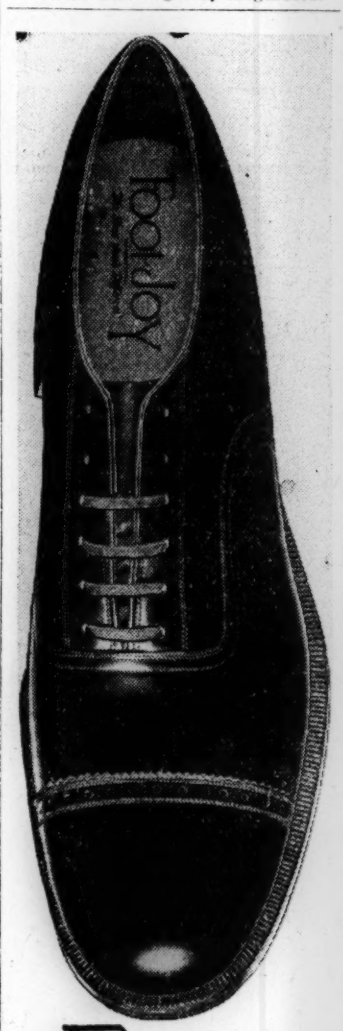
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RALEIGH, N. C.—Whether North Carolina, and possibly other states, adopt a system of highway signs patented by Percival Hall, of Lincoln, N. C., will depend upon tests being made by the State Highway Commission.

The proposed system provides for painted symbols on the road instead of metal and wood signs now in use and, according to Mr. Hall, it offers many advantages. The signs are being tried out on several North Carolina highways and the Highway Commission is keeping a close check on the results.

The symbols are painted on the road 400 yards in advance of crossings, side roads and other points to be designated. They can be seen at night, and only snow can cover them.

Following are some of the symbols: Cross roads, a straight line, intersected by a square in the middle; railroad crossings, cross bars; "go slowly," a "V" with the numerals 15 in the center; speed up to 45 miles an hour, a "V" with 45 in the center; curves to right and left, arrows pointing in these directions; side road, a straight line, with rectangles on right or left; parting roads, arrows.

Signs will be painted on asphalt in white and on concrete in black, and will be placed in towns through which state highways pass. The system will be submitted to the National Association of Highway Engineers.



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EVERY part of the human walking mechanism, and the metatarsal arch, know the minute Foot-Joy Shoes are put on that there is a shoe that's different. It's because of the correctly designed new and thoroughly modern Foot-Joy foundation. Every ounce of a man's weight which must rest on the bottom of his feet is firmly supported and evenly distributed inside the shoe from heel to toe.

Styled for all occasions—street, sport or evening wear—Foot-Joy Shoes are endorsed by smart dressers and athletes as the correct shoe for this cement age of ours.

Write for style book and details of Foot-Joy Week

FIELD & FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass. Established 1897  
The above statement is also true of Foot-Joy Shoes for Women. Write for information.  
Name.....  
Address.....

## CATBOATS GIVE SAILING 'TIPS' TO TINY 'SEA SALTS'

Sailors Recruited From  
High Chairs on Choppy  
Waves at Marblehead

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Sailors are recruited from the highchairs here and they go "down to the bay in boats" almost before they have learned their A B C's.

During a recent regatta a squadron of "Brutal Beast" catboats footed over a choppy course in the inner harbor. The winner was handled by a skipper who was just 6 years old.

Big ships and small which have sailed into these waters for the last three centuries have built up the safety atmosphere which starts the youngsters seaward at an early age. This is no port for the fair-weather yachtsman, but a place for real seamen. Sailing instruction conforms to rigid and thorough standards. And the major precept is to "start them young."

It was this idea that gave rise to

Upper Left—Peggy and Frances Turner, Joint Pilots of the Pollywog, Ready for Action. Upper Right—Flotilla of Catboats in Preparation for Race. Lower—Paul P. Brackett, Six-Year-Old Skipper of the Cynda, Youngest Mariner at the Regatta, Who Won His Race.

the designing of the "Brutal Beasts," in which the youthful mariners get their first taste of the real thing. The "brutals" are 14-foot centerboard craft, with straight sides and comparatively high freeboard. They carry sharp-headed sails on their single sticks.

The boys and girls sail themselves. Those who have never sailed before must have an older hand in the boat. They then "graduate" to a class where they are permitted to sail alone and finally become "masters" of specially designed "brutals."

Training of this kind at Marblehead involves more than just sailing. The prospective yachtsman gets a nautical training that touches every phase of boat handling. Not only this, but he must care for his own yacht, must understand something of the design and structure of boats, and must be as familiar with a marlin spike as a stenographer is with a lead pencil.

The "G" boats which have found their way into junior fleets from Nova Scotia to Honolulu, were first designed for Marblehead's 12-to-18-year-olds, who wanted to be something more than a part of their fathers' crews. John G. Alden, who had designed several of the winners in the Bermuda races, drew the plans for these 18-foot single-stickers.

They are all built from the same mold, being a so-called "one-design" class. This puts the premium upon skill in handling, for the sloops are practically the same, and it is the skipper's technique that wins races.

During the past few years even larger sloops are coming into favor with the youthful sailors. There has been an increasing trend toward the "MB," or Marblehead and Buzzards Bay class. These boats are at home in rougher water than some of the smaller classifications. A total of 22 "MB" boats were registered at the Marblehead yacht clubs for the present season. An even 60 "brutals" were registered for the regattas at Marblehead this year.

## BRITISH MINISTER TO RUMANIA

BY RADIO FROM MONTEBELLUNA

LONDON—Charles Michael Palaret has been appointed to succeed Sir Robert Greg as British Minister to Rumania. Mr. Palaret has had extended experience in the British diplomatic corps, having served in Vienna, Athens, Tokyo, Peking and Rome. He was attached to the peace delegation at Paris after the World War.

## Air Machines From 30 Countries Seen at Great Finnish Exposition

Planes Made at Finland's State Works Conspicuous  
Amid Notable Collection in Helsingfors—Get  
First Glimpse of 1000 H. P. Motor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HELSINGFORS, Finland.—Thirty countries are represented in the International Air Traffic Exposition here.

Czechoslovakia contributes two machines built by Aerofabriken—one sport and one army plane. From the Walter Air Machine Factory there are four machines which have lately been exhibited at the London Air Traffic Exposition. Moreover, the Pat parachute is on view. All of these machines are of the most modern types.

The Junker factory in Germany shows the Junker-Juniator all-metal sport machine, the Bavarian Motor Works their new Hornet air-cooled motor, and the Siemens' factory the motor model SH 14, something quite new in this field.

The foremost exhibitor from England is Vickers-Armstrong, whose department in the great London exposition

aroused much interest. The most important part of this exposition is to be seen at Helsingfors. The exposition from England also includes an exhibit from the de Havilland company which manufactures the well-known Moth machines.

From Italy the Isotta-Fraschini Company has contributed, as a specialty, a tremendous assortment of motors. For the first time Finlanders may see the 1000-horsepower airplane motor with all its accoutrements. The Salvaer parachute, manufactured by an Italian company and commonly used in Finland, is also on show.

In the French department are famous motors, such as the Jupiter and Titan, manufactured by the Gnome and Rhone Company.

The Finnish department has as its most important attraction airplanes manufactured by the state works, the Sääski and Keljo Air Defense Association Company.

## MEXICO INSISTS STATE MUST CONTROL CHURCH

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior of the Mexican Government has made public a circular to all governors, state legislatures and municipal authorities, instructing them hereafter they must recognize the Federal Government's supremacy and authority in questions pertaining to religious worship.

It states the right to allocate churches is an exclusive federal right and says the state governments may specify only the number of priests who may officiate within their jurisdiction. The circular says ministers of religion are to be considered as persons who exercise a profession, subject to the vigilance of authorities and to Article 130 of the Constitution. The law may at any time modify the number of ministers.

## MAN HIMSELF MAKING ALL WAR IMPOSSIBLE

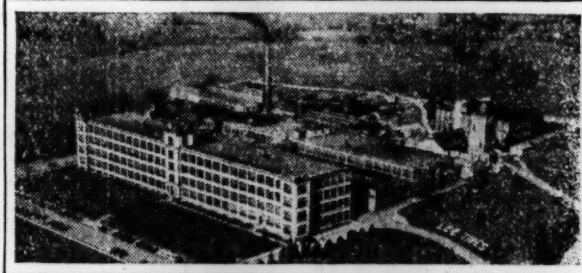
LOWESTOFT, Eng. (AP)—The dreadful possibilities of a certain death-dealing toxin in war time are mentioned by Prof. Leonard Hill in his presidential address to the Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

Professor Hill said the toxin acted if inhaled or if it touched the eye as a powder. He asked the association members "if men set out to prepare such a toxin and to scatter it by airplanes, what would be the use of the panoply of war?"

## MEXICAN AIRMAN AT BALBOA

BALBOA, C. Z. (By U. P.)—The Mexican aviator Col. Pablo Sidar arrived at France Field after a flight from Costa Rica. He was accorded a hearty welcome by officials of the Canal Zone. He will make several good-will calls while here.

# Leaders in Quality Rubber for 47 Years



## At Conshohocken, Pa.

THIS plant carries out the old LEE tradition in rubber:—"Make everything better than anyone else can. Quantity is secondary, quality is paramount." All LEE of Conshohocken pneumatic tires are made here. 8 Ply Super De Luxe, 6 Ply De Luxe, 4 Ply De Luxe, High Pressure De Luxe, Twin Bead De Luxe cords for trucks and buses, LEE Puncture Proof, LEE Balloon and Leland.

TODAY, as in years gone by, approximately 80% of the pneumatic tires sold by LEE of Conshohocken dealers are 6 Ply and 8 Ply Heavy Duty De Luxe tires for passenger cars, and Twin Bead De Luxe tires for trucks and buses.

This organization, trained and tuned up to "quality" manufacturing for 47 years continuously, just naturally produces better tires because

its experience and effort have not been concentrated on quantity production.

Even supposing that raw materials were the same—which they are not—these craftsmen will always make better tires.

Therefore, with the name LEE on your tires, you know that speed and haste in making them has been subordinated to care, precision and

quality. The satisfaction you get on them, the safety you enjoy, will thoroughly convince you that all tires are not alike.

Crude rubber is low, so are tire prices. Buy LEE of Conshohocken "De Luxe" tires now for less than inferior tires formerly cost.

Trade in your present tires for LEE De Luxe. See the LEE dealer.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION, Owning and Operating LEE Tire & Rubber Co., and Republic Rubber Co.  
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## CENSUS SHOWS PROFITS IN 'GAS' STATIONS FADE

Must Do \$50,000 a Year, It Is Said, Before Surplus Begins to Pile Up

Gasoline filling stations, springing up along the highways and at city street corners like flies around a bonfire, are not profitable, still more than 12,000 business per year is done. It was said at the conference on retail distribution at the University Club, Boston, on the second day of the convention.

Paul T. Cherington, director of research of the J. Walter Thompson Company of New York, based his remarks on data of the distribution census covering independent gas and oil stations in nine out of 11 cities surveyed, in which 2227 stations were considered. Earnings per station, Mr. Cherington said, do not equal the wages per employee until the group does over \$50,000 business a year. This he said, is figuring the net profits at 2 1/2 per cent of total sales.

"These smaller stations," he said, "doing over two-thirds of the total business, have net earnings less than the average amount of wages per employee, including unskilled help. For all these stations the average earnings of salaried and waged help was nearly five times the proprietors' net earnings (\$1445 against \$297). Each employee averaged to get more than the proprietor's net earnings in all but about 50 of the independent 'gas' stations in these nine cities out of a total of over 2200.

"This is a fact which ought to be in mind when considering any market analysis for gas and oil stations. It is part of the price being paid by the public for accessibility and convenience and in the long run, it will get what it pays for or abandon those who promise and fail to deliver."

### Other Lines Also Affected

"It seems incredible that, if the significance of this were adequately grasped by the oil companies, they would keep out of the gas business, turning up stations which cannot pay

## RESTAURANTS

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Special Luncheon 35 cents Dinner 60 cents  
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**Cafe De Marseille**  
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Special Luncheon 35-60c  
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A homelike place serving Quality Food at Reasonable Prices.  
BREAKFASTS—LUNCHEONS—DINNERS  
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Between St. Stephen St. and Huntington Ave.

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SPLENDID and Most Beautiful  
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**Dutch Kitchen**  
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MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE  
LUNCH and DINNER

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Located Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel on Dartmouth Street  
Steaks, Chops and Chicken Cooked in All Styles. Lobsters Our Specialty.

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A Bit of Paris with New England Cooking  
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER  
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Just back of the Copley Plaza

**Nan's Kitchen, Too**  
OPEN ALL SUMMER  
The Unique Eat Shop where you will find a cool atmosphere and summer prices.  
Luncheon 11:30 to 2 Tea 3 to 5  
Dinner 5 to 7:30 Phone Capital 7975  
**NAN'S KITCHEN INC.**  
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**Café MINERVA**  
at 216 Huntington Ave., Boston  
(Opp. Christian Science Church)  
Reputed Cuisine—Exceptional Service  
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"The best of its kind"  
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## Newer Cars Do About Everything but Eliminate Man Behind Wheel

Perfect Control Under All Conditions and With Full Comfort Achieved—\$1000 Class Gets Chief Attention—Better Brakes Sought

Judging from models in the works and on the road, the 1930 automobile will be an extremely efficient machine. Perfect control under all driving conditions has been stressed by automotive engineers so closely that it seems as though the new cars do everything but eliminate the motorist behind the wheel.

For some years automobile manufacturers in the middle and upper-price classes have realized that \$1000 is the key selling price in the industry. One by one they have announced low-priced models which look, act and feel like the more expensive cars, yet cannot quite compare with them in refinement.

For 1930 automobile designers have tried to build an air of refinement into the lower-priced vehicles. With the advent of the Roosevelt, a straight-eight in the \$1000 class, the motorist began to realize that multiplicity of cylinders did not necessarily mean a custom job.

Straight-eight engines in all classes for the coming year are numerous. Within a few weeks three manufacturers, who produce cars ranging in price from \$550 to \$3000, have announced straight-eight jobs on the higher-priced models and six-cylinder engines on the balance of the line.

**Expect Vee-Eight for \$1000**  
The Vee-eights, which have always been recognized in the industry as extremely well balanced and efficient have found their way into the \$1000 class during the past year and it is most likely this type engine will be employed in a very popular low-priced model for 1930. The announcement of this car will come without doubt, long before show time.

In the higher-priced groups the advisability of 12 and 16-cylinder cars is being considered. With the cars in the \$1000 class employing straight sixes and eights, it seems probable that twin-six and twin-eight engines will be a distinct feature of the more exclusive models. A longer wheelbase will be provided to carry through the effect of power under perfect control.

Counterweighting of crankshafts to get more flexibility and greater smoothness is used by one of the largest makers in the United States to offset the apparent trend toward more cylinders. This new 1930 model seems to run without apparent effort in traffic and has plenty of reserve for open stretches of road.

The \$2000-\$3000 group is showing engines mounted on more rubber than ever before. This is done to eliminate operating noise and also to give the motorist an even chamber action. In this class, also, there continues to be a tendency toward larger bore engines and higher compression ratios, the latter particularly expressed by the 5 to 1 standard heads used by designers.

Four-speed units of the internal gear type are being very favorably considered by several manufacturers and besides the cars now equipped with this mechanism, it is likely that various 1930 models will have adopted this European practice. One very popular model has used this device for some time, another incorporates it in new models, just out, and at least three 1930 chassis models will employ this method of gear control.

**Brakes Gain New Attention**  
Brakes have received more attention on the new models than in any other years since the beginning of the industry. Two new types have been developed during the past year, the Bendix two-shoe and the General Motors "Huck" type. The first has been used by several cars in the \$1000 class, while the latter is regular equipment for vehicles listed from \$2000 to \$3000. Other types of four-wheel brakes are under development by independent automotive parts manufacturers. The general tendency in all types is toward greater efficiency with less pedal control and a simplification in parts and adjustments.

Drum scoring is still a problem with all brakes now used, especially those of the self-energizing type, and considerable research work is being made to solve this problem. One manufacturer used a lead plate in part of the lining to "lubricate" the drum. Other makers are undercutting the lining to reduce chatter and squealing, a condition closely related to brake drum scoring.

With the front wheel drive cars on the market it is a natural consequence that the steering wheel must receive unusual attention on the 1930 cars of all types. One of the most interesting developments is the center-point steering layout on the new front wheel drive Cord model. This controls the driving mechanism smoothly and quickly with a consequent offset of stiffness at any point.

To reduce shimmy or wheel wobbling three of the higher-priced cars have double shacked the left front spring with great success. Ball and socket tier-rod joints in the steering linkage, with the spring loading to provide automatic take-up for wear, is another angle from which manufacturers are working to correct this problem of shimmy.

**Comfort Is First Word**  
With higher road speeds and the universal use of balloon tires, automotive designers have given close attention to wheel alignment. They have come to realize that perfect wheel and chassis alignment is necessary to get maximum life from the entire vehicle. Rubber has been employed in spring suspensions and it also is in evidence at shacking joints.

Riding qualities in the new cars are improved by lengthening the wheel base, with a consequent efficiency lacking in the short, dumpy cars; longer, lower rate springs which take up road jars naturally; and the adoption of double acting shock absorbers which are in constant motion while the vehicle is traveling.

The 1930 models have been set much lower than in other years. On the front-wheel-drive cars the bodies just clear the highway enough to keep from contact. This means that the wheel on all low level type cars is smaller in diameter with a consequent increase in balloon tire area to keep the vehicles moving on air cushions.

The large wheels of other years are noticeable by their almost universal absence on the new cars.

Most noticeable about the automobiles for the coming season is the elimination of unnecessary parts. One by one minor details of construction have been eliminated until smoothness of operation has been obtained without operating effort. Even the driving seat has kept to the design being set to accommodate the individual at wheel, whether short or long. This means that the new models are custom fitted to the motorist, and with the greater efficiency of the entire vehicle, effort, smoothness of performance, speedy body lines and an air of smartness distinguish the new cars, whether in the \$1000 or \$10,000 class.

**Woodstock Exhibit**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—The Woodstock Art Association has opened its fourth general exhibition.  
Henry L. McPhee's "Ohio Mountain" pictures the rolling hills fronted with a straight line of farmstead buildings, "Willows" by Henry Mattson is a landscape in emphatic greens; "Tone" by John Carroll is in his own manner, a penicilline face that follows one all about the gallery. Arnold Wiltz, who paints mathematical compositions with such subtlety as to make them appear wistful, shows "Manhattan" as a skyline view of the famous Battery point of Gotham. A confessed modernist is Chas. Rosen, whose "River Boat" is ostensibly one of the trusty craft of a Hudson River line.

Lucille Blanche's "Flowers" in this exhibit is outstanding for its crisp and sparkling note. A still-life by Harry Gottlieb shows an expansive table laden with fruits and dishes. Nell Ivie excels herself in "Yellow Iris." There are cubist echoes in Konrad Cramer's "Fruit in a Glass Bowl." Arnold Wiltz has done a single flower in a vase in his usual concise manner.

There are three Eugene Speicher drawings in a room set aside for smaller pieces. Among the portraitists are represented Norbert Heermann, whose "Louise" has design and clear portraiture; Carl Walter's sketchy piece; Mary Holland's portrait, which combines a figure and flowers with no sacrifice to either, and Florence Ballin Cramer's "Lillian" in a simple, sober and mature manner. This showing lasts until Sept. 11.

**FIELD AND FOREST OUTINGS**  
Field and Forest Club members have made plans for outings during the weeks from Sept. 7 to 22, at

## Folly Cove Etchers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—An attractive small exhibition is that of the Folly Cove Etchers, installed on the walls of an old house overlooking Folly Cove and made gay by flowers from neighboring gardens.

Ellen Day Hale and Gabrielle De V. Clements, pioneers among the art settlers of Cape Ann, are exhibiting things in black and white and in color. Miss Hale's "Early Vegetables, Charleston" is a little epic in pigments, with its Negro mammy standing simply beside a cart laden with apple-green vegetables. Near which a deep blue barrel lends color contrast. There is about the impression of simplicity, dignity, and charm. In black and white Miss Hale gives a character study of her father Edward Everett Hale.

Miss Clements is showing three of her Baltimore series of prints, six of which are being shown simultaneously at the Library of Congress in Washington. The present exhibition contains "North Bridge," "The Harbor" and "Battle Monument."

Among the most interesting of Miss Clements' prints are the color impressions. These are made from a single plate, the general outline being etched in either soft or hard ground, the entire plate then being covered with fine resin to hold the subsequent application of aquatint.

The result is delicate and soft in coloring, especially well adapted to the romance of gardens. "Flower Shop, Washington" with festive balloons for a presidential inauguration; "The Forgotten Garden" near the Pringle House, Charleston, and the "Allee des Marmousettes, Versailles" are three excellent examples of the fine tonal qualities possible in this half etching, half aquatint medium.

"Rockport Quarry, 1884," also by Miss Clements—a black and white—is interesting both as a composition and as an historical note, showing as it does the use of oxen in the quarrying of granite.

Both Miss Hale and Miss Clements contribute etchings of Italian and French subjects, and are joined in this European quest by Nicola D'Ascenzo, whose impressions of Paris and cathedrals possess a soft Old World tone.

Lesley Jackson works both in straight etching and in the aquatint medium, producing compositions now realistic in reproductive value, now imaginative as in the delicate depiction of "Winter Sparrows," with its color haze of varying blues. "Connecticut Avenue," a black and white by Miss Jackson, offers an American scene, decoratively rendered, that touches the Old World flavor of ancient aqueducts.

L. Newman and Walker Hancock are both represented in the exhibition, the latter by an etching of Amiens, and also by two little statuettes, the sculptor's medium being his chosen field of endeavor. Mr. Hancock returned recently from Rome, where he completed three years as a fellow at the American Academy.

## NEW HOUSE PLANNED ON MT. GREYLOCK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Proposal to erect a new summit house on Mt. Greylock was made by the Mt. Greylock Commissioners and the Berkshire County Commissioners in the special session following the fire which razed the building early Tuesday. A public subscription campaign was suggested.

Plans for the new summit house already prepared call for a handsome building of field stone with accommodations for superintendent and caretaker, and 12 sleeping rooms.

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## The Annual "Back to School" Sale Continues All This Week

Low prices alone were not responsible for the enthusiastic comments made by our patrons last week. The softness of the wool in the little sweaters and the daintiness of the girls' dresses could have been reasons enough. However, the special prices on more than twenty items for boys and girls continue for another week.

CHILDREN'S SHOPS—FOURTH FLOOR

**C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE**  
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE - BOSTON

## REVISED RADIO LAWS FAVORED IN TWO REPORTS

Federal Commission and Bar Committee Propose Similar Changes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—With resumption of hearings before the Federal Radio Commission after the summer recess, a new radio season has begun. Some 400 cases are on the calendar to be finished by Dec. 31, when the commission's term expires as a licensing authority.

In the recess an opportunity has been given for important elements to express themselves on the regulation of American radio and radio-casting. Two outstanding events have occurred, each likely to affect legislation that is moulding the future of radio.

First, the commission's ideas on legislative alterations were expressed through Bethuel M. Webster, its attorney. Mr. Webster's memorandum was presented at the request of James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, which will consider the proposal by President Hoover for a communications and power commission when Congress meets. Mr. Webster made two outstanding recommendations: that the anti-monopoly provisions of the present law be repealed; and that the Davis equalization amendment be modified.

### Bar Committee Reports

The second major event of the recess is the report and recommendation by the Committee on Radio of the American Bar Association. This committee is the most important extra-governmental body dealing with radio legislation. Like Mr. Webster, it urged repeal of the anti-monopoly and the equalization clauses of the radio law. However, it went further, by urging that enactment of the Couzens bill, to establish a federal communications commission with full control over wire and wireless telegraphy and power lines, be postponed.

The committee's argument against the proposed commission boils down to the contention that the radio industry is not yet sufficiently advanced to be safely grouped—for administrative purposes—with regulation of wire communications. Radio regulation, it urges, should be immediately relieved from its uncertainty and division of authority and placed "definitely and permanently in the hands either of the Federal Radio Commission or of the Department of Commerce."

This recommendation will be reported to the American Bar Association at its annual meeting in Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23-25.

### Agree on Major Changes

The Couzens committee has the reports from the counsel of the commission and from the legal committee which, after the commission, is probably the most deeply versed group in radio matters in the Nation. Both groups urge modification of the anti-monopoly provisions of the law, which prevent a union between cable and wireless corporations. Both urge a new wave distribution plan, to get away from the rigid equalization system now in use, based on geographical zones.

On a third subject, also, both reports agree. This relates to modification of the law establishing the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia as the appellate body from the commission's decisions. In its report, the bar committee carries out Mr. Webster's recommendation, and urges a change so as not to permit the court "to substitute its judgment for that of the commission on matters involving principles of radio legislation and the like."

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## Further Study of Idaho Court Unity Provided

Judicial Council to Give Another Year of Careful Thought to Problem

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BOISE, Ida.—The question of the unification of the courts of Idaho, under consideration by the Idaho State Bar Association, after having received a thorough discussion at the annual meeting of that body in Idaho Falls, has been placed with a judicial council for another year's careful study.

It was contended by some members of the bar during the recent discussion that the two great benefits which it is believed unification of the courts would bring about, namely, the assignment & distribution of judges to the courts, and uniform rules of procedure, may be obtained by simpler means than a recasting of the judicial system.

It was pointed out by Judge Alfred A. Bule of the state Supreme Court that the Idaho law which empowers the Governor to call a district judge to assist in a district other than his own, and provides that supreme court judges may call district judges to sit on its bench, may by some slight adjustments be more widely used.

That the power for determining procedure in the trial courts should be in the hands of lawyers rather than the Legislature was urged by Judge Raymond Givens and received strong support at the bar association on the ground that the average legislator was not familiar with the technical procedure of the courts.

Adequate salaries and extended terms of office, for which both bench and bar have contended a number of years, are necessary for the building of a strong and worthy judiciary, it was pointed out. Hence an increase in salaries and lengthening of the terms of office were recommended by the bar association.

The resignation of Judge Clinton H. Harrison from the trial bench for reason of inadequate compensation has brought this matter urgently to the front.

## Radio Auditions Set for Sept. 29

Local auditions for the third national radio contest under the Atwater Kent Foundation will be conducted in Boston, under the supervision of Mrs. Alfred Julian Rowan, Sept. 29.

Entrants for the hearings, which will be held in Brown Hall at the New England Conservatory of Music, must be between the ages of 18 and 25. They must never have been principals or featured artists in any concert outside the boundaries of their own states, or paid principals or featured artists in any professional, theatrical or operatic company.

This year the list of awards has been so revised that each of the 10 finalists who win the local, state, and district eliminations contests will have further opportunity for vocal instruction at the expense of the Foundation, as well as receiving increased financial rewards.

The auditions started in 1927 and between 50,000 and 60,000 voices were heard in each of the years preceding the 1929 contests.

## New England Council to Scan Farm Bill

HANOVER, N. H. (P)—Discussion of what the new Federal Farm Board will mean to New England is expected to be a feature of the program of the New England Council at its two-day session here Sept. 5 and 6.

Harry R. Lewis, Rhode Island's commissioner of agriculture, will speak on the subject, the council announced. Some of those who will address the various conferences will include Walter S. Wyman, president of the New England Public Service Company, Augusta, Me., who will discuss industrial development in northern New England; Robert P. Bass, former Governor of New Hampshire, who will talk on the forestry problem of New England; and Prof. Melvin S. Copeland of Harvard, who is to survey current changes in marketing methods in this section.

The council will meet in Dartmouth College buildings.

**MINISTER TO HONDURAS MOVED**  
WASHINGTON (P)—George Sumner of Rayville, La., Minister to Honduras, has been transferred to a similar post in Venezuela.

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## Jacket Dresses

Have the Endorsement of the Paris Openings

**In Velvet**—Hip length coats of cardigan or tailored style, with skirts showing shirred sections, slightly pressed pleats or flared lines. These are all in luminous transparent velvet with blouses of satin, embroidered crepe Elizabeth, metal lame and metal brocade gauze, 35.00 to 65.00.

**In Silks**—Gleaming satin is used for many smart jacket frocks, as it is for their contrasting blouses. The smart tweed silks conform to jacket styles showing belts, narrow and wide pleats, hip skirts and loop fringes. Canton crepe, so greatly favored for fall, responds to the jacket dress vogue and shows blouses trimmed with bow ends, scalloped jabots and pleated frills. 16.75 to 39.50.

**In Light Wools**—Fine spun jersey and softly colored tweeds give the cachet of chic to wool jacket costumes. Novel pockets, unusual border designs, smart blouse treatments, tuck-in blouses and hip skirts give them infinite variety. 16.75 to 39.50.

Women and Misses—Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Floors

**WALDORF RESTAURANT**  
226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE BOSTON  
Across the Park

Chicken Soup, Rolls or Crackers ..... 15c  
Lamb Stew, Rolls and Butter ..... 25c  
New England Boiled Dinner, Rolls and Butter ..... 40c  
Vegetable Salad, Rolls and Butter ..... 30c  
Broiled Swordfish, Parsley Butter, New Potatoes, Rolls and Butter ..... 35c  
Waldorf Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream ..... 10c

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**BRAZIL-VENEZUELA PACT**  
RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Ratifications of the Brazilian-Venezuelan boundary treaty were exchanged Aug. 31 at the Itamaraty Palace. The treaty was signed July 24, 1928, congresses of both countries subsequently approving it.

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## TOURISTS FIND EIGHTH WONDER MADE OF SALT

Huge Wieliczka Mines in Galicia Yield 75,000 Tons Annually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WIELICZKA, Galicia.—The English language made a sudden descent on this little Galician town one day this summer and for a brief space shared the honors with Polish almost on a 50-50 basis.

The explanation? A large party of Polish-Americans, carrying miniature flags and stripes, had come on pleasure bent to see the famous salt mines here. It so happened that their arrival coincided with the visit of a party of journalists, among them a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, touring Poland as the guests of the Polish Government. So the party of exploration became a cosmopolitan one.

The Wieliczka salt mines are one of the sights of Europe. They have been the property of the State for at least 700 years. Most of the galleries on the lower levels have long been closed, but today some 75,000 tons of salt are mined yearly in its 250 miles of corridors, while 1600 workmen find employment there. The main business of the mine, however, is the tourist industry. Thousands of people each year pay out money to see it.

### Carved From Salt

Entrance to the mine is by a kind of double cage, each half lighted by a single candle. A dozen persons may hardly crowd into the upper part of the cage, another dozen may be coiled into the lower. The doors are clamped, there is a sudden rush of hot air that grows cooler and cooler, darkness crowds in, the candle goes out, and the next thing the tourist knows he is some 500 feet lower than when he started, and the journey is only begun.

At the bottom of the shaft waits a little chapel with altars and a pulpit—all sculptured in salt. It has been there since 1691, and still looks as fresh as if it was carved yesterday.

A turn or two along the winding salt-flanked corridors, high enough for a man to stand upright, and a strain of distant music catches the ear. The music grows louder and louder, and then suddenly the visitor looks down on the eighth wonder of the world.

He is in a narrow gallery at one end of a huge vaulted hall. On a platform 30 feet below in midair is a brass band blaring into space. Suspended from the roof are great candelabra, bearing countless electric globes. More globes of many colors cluster round the walls. On the right, a long staircase filled with an unending stream of people, goes unendingly down into a gray mist difficult to penetrate.

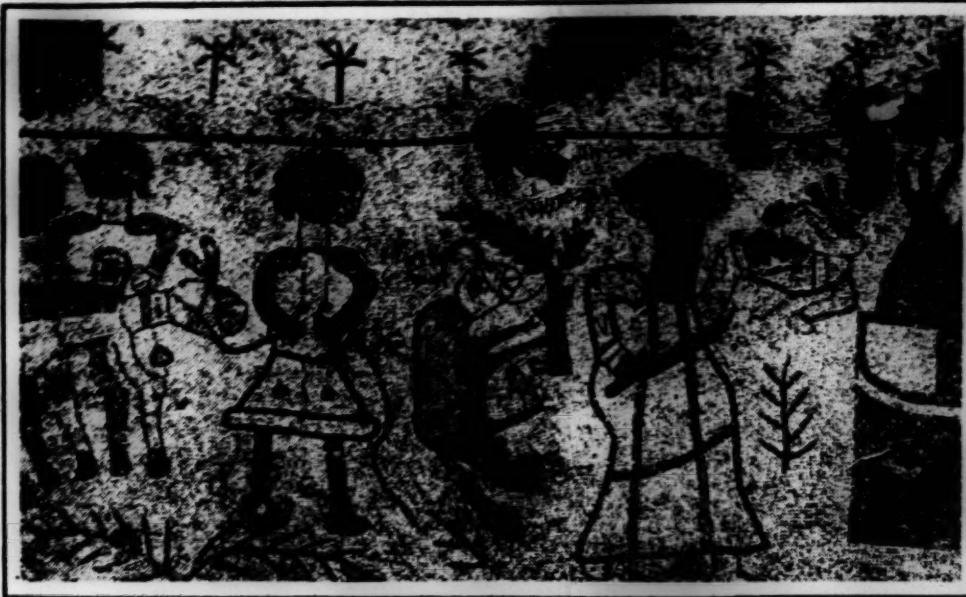
### Filled With Sightseers

Presently the eye discovers that the hall is a chapel packed with a slowly ebbing crowd of sightseers. The colored lights round the sides between little shrines. Once a year on Christmas Eve a service is held there. Candelabra, shrines, altars, carvings, are all of salt, some transparent like glass, some cloudy like white amber. Every point throws back a sparkle. Next the visitor comes to a subterranean lake, Przykos by name, one of 16 which disappear into blackness alongside the well-lighted corridors. Near by is another huge hall supported by a great pillar of salt; in another place is an arch of salt which may be used as a bridge. More music by the same band heard in the chapel. Further on still more music is heard, no less than a jazz band. On the floor in front of it and in a room hollowed out of solid salt, hundreds of couples join in the dance.

Further on, visitors are taken to the part of the mine where work actually goes on today. In olden times the salt was secured by means of quaint wooden tools, some of which have been preserved; but today pneumatic drills are employed.

The party picked up souvenirs of its visit and made its way back to the mouth of the shaft. Much squeezing into the cages, more clamping of doors, and then a rush of cool darkness that grew hotter, less inky and brighter, until with a jerk the explorers were disgorged into the glare of day.

## Story-Telling Floor in Well-Preserved Mosaics of a Buried Synagogue



## BALTIC RIVIERA DRAWS MANY DURING SUMMER

Riga Strand Welcomes Colorful Procession of Holidayers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. RIGA.—The number of summer visitors at the Riga Strand this year from both home and abroad has decidedly increased.

Fine weather has resulted in the building and renovation of property and the recent visit of the King of Sweden to the 11-year-old Republic of Latvia has also given impetus to this work. The greater part of the automobile roads, for example, from Riga to the seven resorts lying along the Strand, has been resurfaced for this special occasion, the King having driven as far as Majori, at the central point of the Strand, 12 English miles in length.

One of the assets of the country, which neither the invading Russians nor Germans could remove from the ownership of the citizens of the new republic, was the Riga Strand, an invaluable source of income. It was once Russia's foremost watering place to which no less than 80,000 Russians flocked each summer, and they were responsible for the erection of most of the stately villas lining the entire front.

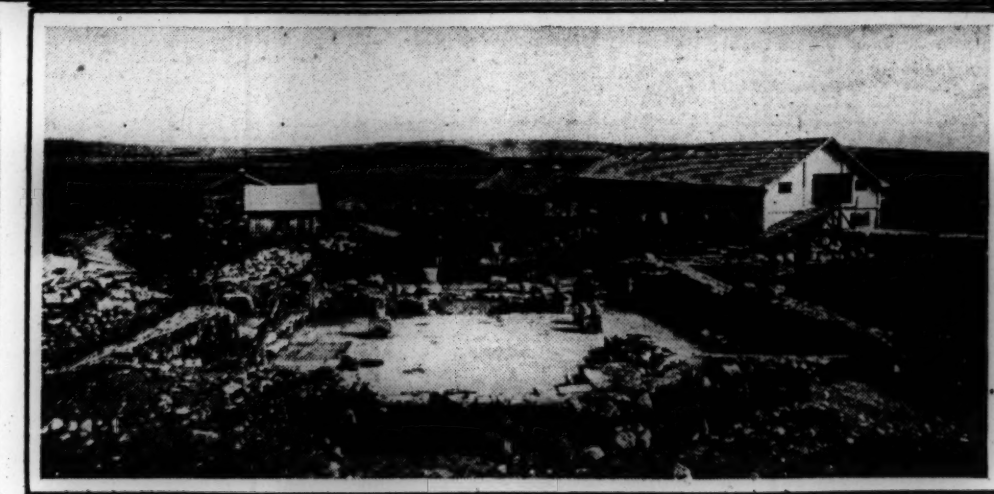
Riga Strand is bounded on one side by the Baltic Sea in the Riga Bay and on the other by the Liepaja Bay, and on the very wide river where the international regattas take place. This long strip has fine, clean sand and a belt of pine woods, and good bathing can be found both on the sea and on the river fronts.

Riga Strand is the collective name of seven resorts lying close to one another along the sea, Bulli, Bulduri, Edinburg, Majori, Dubulti, Melluzi and Asari. Edinburg, named after an English duke of that name who settled there, is the most secluded and quiet of them all, with artistic stately villas. At the Edinburg Casino an excellent symphony orchestra as well as military concerts are heard. Majori represents the central point, where most of the administration is carried on.

Approximately 40,000 bathers from Riga alone may be found on the Strand. Before the war the total number of visitors from home and abroad was estimated at about 120,000, whereas this summer the number reached somewhat more than half that number.

**TASMANIA TO WORK LARGE COAL FIELD**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor. HOBART, Tas.—Tasmania is about to launch as a first-class coal producing area. For some years steady development work has proceeded at Bichene on the east coast of the island, and now an actual mine is to be opened.

It is estimated that 30,000,000 tons of coal can be obtained at a high grade, and the field is expected to become of outstanding importance. The work is being carried out by the Seymour Coal Mines, Ltd.



## Date in Excavated Synagogue May Light Up History of Jewish Race

Dr. L. Sukenik Finds at Beth Alpha a Possible Basis for Placing Other Antiquities in Their Proper Centuries and Uncovers Remarkable Mosaic Floor

This is the second of three articles on important excavations being carried on in Palestine by three different archaeological expeditions.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK. OF ALL the ancient synagogues unearthed by Jewish archaeologists in Palestine, probably the only one that has thus far revealed an inscription fixing the date of its construction is that excavated this year at Beth Alpha by archaeologists of Hebrew University, according to Dr. L. Sukenik, who directed the excavation. Descriptions and illustrations of the remains of this synagogue have lately reached the American advisory committee of the Hebrew University here, of which Felix M. Warburg is chairman.

Dr. Sukenik has reported this to be one of the most important archaeological discoveries in the study of Palestinian Judaism of the time of the conquest and destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in the first century A. D. and the banishment of many of the Jews. Dr. Sukenik voiced the opinion that it may be possible to use the Beth Alpha synagogue as a basis for dating many of the other antiquities, and that this study will throw valuable light on the history of the Jewish race.

**While Digging for Irrigation**  
The outstanding feature of the excavation is a mosaic floor which has been remarkably well preserved. Beth Alpha is a small settlement on the Plain of Esdraelon at the foot of Mount Gilboa in southern Galilee and lies in the Valley of the Jordan. It is one of the younger colonies organized since the war by the Zionists. Last December, some of the colonists who were digging for an irrigation ditch came accidentally upon a part of the mosaic pavement and immediately notified the department of antiquities of the Palestine Government. Permission to investigate the discovery was given to the Hebrew University at Palestine, and under Dr. Sukenik's direction, the synagogue was excavated in seven weeks' time.

So, in a place visited by large numbers of scholars every year, a real discovery was made by humble workers who were looking not for antiquities, but for water. These colonists, however, appreciative of the importance of the discovery, have volunteered to stand guard over the remains of the synagogue until provisions are made for its protection and preservation.

An area measuring 23 by 14 meters has been excavated and includes, besides the remains of the synagogue itself, a tessellated court of black and white squares in simple design, to the north of the synagogue walls.

The building, which was 13.5 meters long and 12.25 meters wide, faced Jerusalem in the traditional manner. Its walls, as indicated by the remaining parts, were built of rough limestone from the near-by Gilboa Hills, and there are still traces of plaster and paint. The remains of two rows of pillars of black basalt, five in each row, show that there were three naves.

In the midst of this mass of ruins, almost perfectly preserved, is the mosaic floor, laid with minute stones and crystals in a score of bright colors. Near the door are to be found the two inscriptions which have made the discovery of such significance to Hebrew scholars. A translation of a description of these inscriptions written by Dr. Sukenik reads:

"The upper inscription is in Greek and the lower in Aramaic. The Greek inscription, perfectly preserved, reveals the names of two craftsmen 'Marianos' and 'the son of Hanina' who made the mosaic pavement. More important is the Aramaic inscription, which, although partly de-

stroyed, informs us that the pavement was made during the reign of the Emperor Justinian, in the sixth century of the Christian era. This is the first instance of an historical inscription fixing the date of the construction of an ancient synagogue."

### The Mosaic Floor

In the center of the synagogue floor and in perfect condition is a representation of the Zodiac, which occupies a square three and a half meters in extent.

"At its center," says Dr. Sukenik's description, "is depicted the solar system, in which the sun is portrayed riding on a wagon drawn by four galloping horses. Round about it are the 12 planets. In the four corners of the square are representations of the seasons."

To the north of the Zodiac the "Sacrifice of Isaac" is depicted, as well as inscriptions in Hebrew, such as "Abraham, lay not thine hand" and "Behold a Ram" explain the meaning of the picture.

On the opposite side of the Zodiac is a representation of the Ark, flanked by seven-branched candelsticks, lulabim, ethrogim, lions and other symbols.

"On the edge of the roof of the Ark a suspended lamp is to be seen," Dr. Sukenik continues. "Near the steps leading up to the Ark are depicted within a frame of geometric ornament, clusters of grapes with vine-leaves and branches, a quail, chicken, fish, etc. All these pictures are radiant with color and life, and, with the exception of a very few places in which the building fell, they have been preserved to an unusual degree."

Architecturally, Dr. Sukenik says, the apse of the southern wall is most interesting, as it must have served as a receptacle for the Ark. The excavation, he says, "made clear that the small platform discovered there, used as a 'bimah,' or pulpit, was a later addition."

"Under the floor of the apse," Dr. Sukenik says, in concluding his account, "a receptacle was found, partly covered with stones, which served apparently as a money-box for the synagogue. A few dozen copper coins were found in it."

Upper Left—"Sacrifice of Isaac," Showing Isaac Leading the Ass, the Ram and the Thicket, and God's Hand Stopping Abraham.

Upper Right—Ark Flanked by Seven-Branched Candelsticks, Used in the Services and Ceremonials of the Synagogue. Lions and Other Objects Are on Either Hand.

Lower—General View of the Site of Excavation Started This Year by the Hebrew University.

## AIRCRAFT INSURANCE PAYS IN SCANDINAVIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. COPENHAGEN.—William Juul, Danish insurance expert, thinks that insurance for aircraft is still in its infancy although the business has proved to be favorable.

The Northern Pool of Aircraft Insurance, Mr. Juul says, consists of 45 companies, representing Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden. The premiums for the last year have been sufficient to cover all risks, the losses not absorbing more than 24 per cent of the premium income. This has been very favorable for the underwriters, and the question arises as to whether the premiums should not be reduced. As the statistics are based on the experience of only one year, it is thought inexpedient to make any changes at present.

## BRITISH OUTPUT OF NARCOTICS SHOWS BIG DROP

Illicit Traffic in Drugs in United Kingdom Small, Report Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—A decrease of 23,000 ounces in the British output of morphine in 1928, as compared to 1927, is a feature of the British Government's annual report on the drug traffic to the League of Nations which has been published here. A reduction of 18,000 ounces in the export figures is mainly responsible for the decrease. Five years ago the exports were nearly double what they are today.

The output of heroin is also down and the exports touched the lowest figure yet reached, 6038 ounces. France took 3244 ounces less of heroin last year than in 1927. The bulk of the opium used in the manufacture of drugs in this country is now Indian, about three-quarters of the total. One-quarter is Turkish. Practically no Serbian or Persian opium is now being used. The statistics show that the United States also took a large quantity of Indian opium—12,500 pounds—in 1928. This was, in fact, the whole of the Indian opium exported through Great Britain.

For the first time, a large proportion of the country's supply of cocaine was made in Great Britain. The output for the year was 4934 ounces. The imports totaled 9353 ounces, being some 6000 ounces less than the imports during 1927.

Control of imports and exports remains practically as it was in the previous year. Imports are only allowed through London, Liverpool, and Southampton, and only to licensed manufacturers or dealers. Exports are made from the same ports and only if a certificate is produced from the authorities in the importing country.

No seizures of importance occurred in Great Britain during the year, and the year's record helps to confirm the experience of previous years that illicit traffic in the drugs exists here only on a very small scale. The reports, however, of seizures received from British colonies, from the British dominions, in particular India and Canada, from the United States, and (through the secretariat of the League) from other countries, showed that the illicit traffic in drugs was being carried on vigorously throughout the year and that great quantities of these drugs were smuggled, particularly to North America, Egypt, India, and China.

Great Britain has continued to work in close co-operation with the authorities in the dominions (particularly Canada and India), the colonies, the United States of America, and other countries, with a view to the suppression of this traffic.

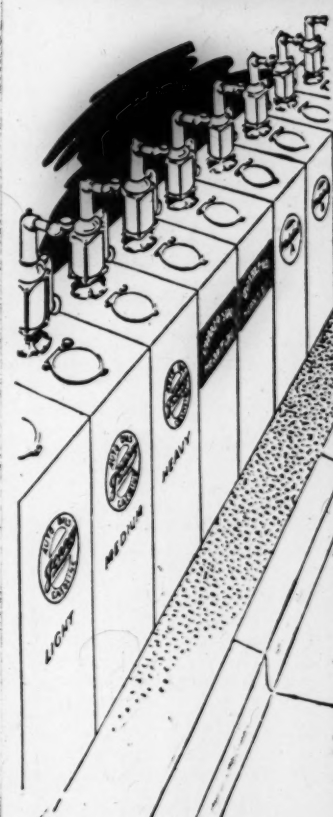
### SAN SALVADOR MOTORCARS

SAN SALVADOR (By U. P.).—During the first six months of this year 374 automobiles were imported, compared to 421 in the same period last year. With the exception of four from France, two from Canada and four from England, all the machines were purchased in the United States.

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## MOTOR INDUSTRY WORKS TO MAKE PAY ROLL STEADY

Permanence of Employment  
Recognized as One of Its  
Chief Problems

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DETROIT, Mich.—Automobile manufacturers are increasingly recognizing that the question of providing stable year-round employment is the outstanding problem of worker welfare in the industry and are taking steps to solve it. According to statements gathered in a series of interviews with personnel executives of several motor companies.

"The job that has always been hardest for me to do is to lay off any of my men because of the seasonal variations in demand and production," Joseph B. Graham, president of the Graham-Paige Motors Corporation, said recently, "and I hope the time will come when this will no longer be necessary."

The newest factor that has come in to mitigate the seasonal fluctuations of automobile buying and building is the foreign trade. The exportation of cars, particularly to Australia, South America, Africa and other places where the seasons are the reverse of those in North America, has materially leveled out the production line in many factories, automobile men say.

**Closed Car Style Helps Out**  
Even earlier marked improvement in winter orders was made by the introduction of the closed car, they add, and some of them declare employment in many months more steady now in their factories than it was a decade or two ago. There still are shutdowns of three or four months in many plants in the summer, but some of these used to turn out their total output in less than half the year. One of the largest companies estimates that its production year has been lengthened from six months a year to 11 months a year, largely by the fact that its engineering department now plans further ahead.

Instability of employment nowadays is due more to styles in motor cars than to seasons in the weather.

a number of motorcar men said. Prospective buyers stay out of the market during November and December, the time they could buy most economically, because they want to see what models will come out in the automobile shows in January.

Then when the Smiths buy a new car in April the Joneses next door decide they must have one before the week is over, and the Browns across the street rush to keep up with the Joneses. Thus it is said, new models have more to do with the succession of rushes and layoffs in the industry than any other one factor.

In the General Motors organization it has been noticed that various divisions bring out their new models at various times throughout the year so that while one plant is "tooling up" others are continuing in production. The policy of the Nash company is to divide up the work among as many employees as possible on the payroll during the slack midsummer weeks even if only for two or three days a week. Another medium sized company has tried the experiment of giving definite and complete layoffs in order that the worker might find other jobs during the summer, particularly in building trades, and have found the plan satisfactory to the men.

**Encouragement to Employees**  
In the opinion of one chamber of commerce secretary, the question of whether a proper share of the prosperity will be distributed to the worker depends more upon the question of year-round employment than upon wages. The director of the welfare department of another automobile city said his principal occupation in building jobs for men who come to the city attracted by reports of high wages only to find that an increase of employment in one department of the automobile factory usually is filled with men laid off from another department.

Assistance in home building and encouragement of stock ownership among employees has been given by some companies as a means of fostering permanence in their personnel. The Nash Company, some of whose older employees stockholders built excellent homes with the proceeds of a stock dividend a few years ago, has also lent \$300,000 on second mortgages to 480 of its employees to enable them to build homes mostly in Kentucky.

The General Motors Corporation has an employees' savings and investment plan under which an employee may deposit up to \$300 a year and the company adds 50 cents for each dollar. Interest is credited according to the earnings of the investment fund, invested in General Motors stocks, but never less than 6 per cent, so that an employee saving the maximum amount for five years has accumulated \$2000 to apply on the purchase of a home or company securities.

**BUSINESS REPORTED  
GOOD IN NORTHWEST**  
TACOMA, Wash.—Business is prosperous in more than 100 communities of Washington, according to editors of small town newspapers, who met for the forty-third annual convention of the Washington Press Association in Tacoma.

Wheat crops in eastern Washington were reported good and the price high. Western Washington logging camps are running after the summer shutdown, and all lumber and pulp mills are said to be busy. The dairy and poultry farms are prospering.

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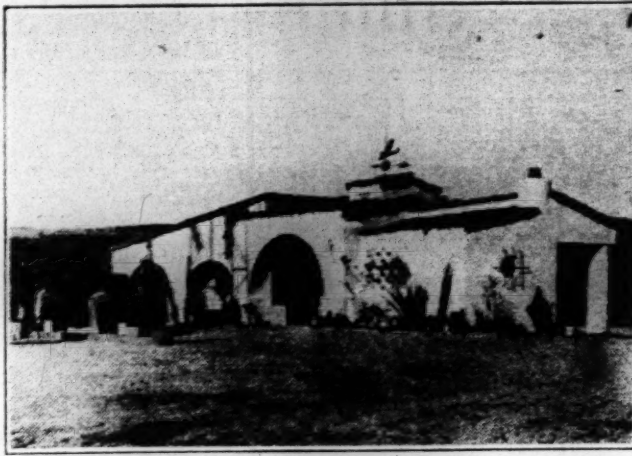
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## ARCTIC TRAVEL DRAWS TOTAL OF FOUR TOURISTS

Woodburner Steamboat  
'Goes When Ready and  
Returns When It Can'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEDFORD, Ore.—Tourists—there have been four of them this season—have made little change in the Mackenzie River district in the northwest territory, says Frank G. Stephens, who has just returned from a journey to the Arctic Ocean.

The trip down the Mackenzie was made on an old-fashioned wood-burning steamboat that carries supplies into the far northern country for the Hudson's Bay post and trappers. The boat made two trips this season. Mr. Stephens went on the first one. There was one other tourist aboard. The boat on its next trip carried two other tourists.

To reach the Arctic by way of the Mackenzie it is necessary to travel north by train 300 miles from Edmonton, take boat down the Clearwater and Athabasca Rivers, cross Lake Athabasca, descend the Slave River, portage around dangerous rapids and cross Great Slave Lake.

"The country is primitive beyond description," Mr. Stephens says. "There is no hotel in a journey of 1700 miles. Conditions are unchanged since the time the Hudson's Bay company began taking furs. The trading posts each consist of a store, a mounted police barracks, a log cabin where the post trader lives, and a church."

"Our boat brought out 300 bales of furs, with an estimated value of \$1,000,000. The country is of little present value except for its furs. In all the vast wilderness encompassed in the great northwest territory there are only a few hundred people. There are no commercial forests, no agriculture, no fishing or mining. The ground thaws to the depth of only about three feet during the summer."

Boat schedules into the territory are irregular. "They go when they are ready and come back when they can," Mr. Stephens says.

**FAIR LIMITS EXHIBITS  
TO YOUTHS' PRODUCTS**  
TACOMA, Wash.—A fair exclusively for farm boys and girl exhibitors, unusual in the Pacific Northwest, was sponsored by the Pomona County Grange.

It was equal to a grownup fair, with prizes, blue ribbons, races and all the "fixings," attracting thousands of visitors during a three-day program in Woodland, Wash. Besides the crop displays, there were cattle, hog and sheep exhibits, canning, baking and sewing displays. Many exhibitors were members of the 4-H clubs.

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## Roadside Stations Rise Near Airports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
OAKLAND, Calif.—Beauty and simplicity of design are blended in a chain of combination air field and roadside service stations which a western gasoline distributing company, as its contribution to the progress of aviation, is erecting at various points along the Pacific coast from the Mexican border to the Canadian line.

The stations, which in California will be of Spanish design, and farther north, English in style, will be located approximately 100 miles apart, and wherever possible will be built adjacent to an airport. A distinctive feature in connection with each station will be a beacon tower, 120 feet in height, equipped with a revolving light.

Each station will be completely equipped by the Richfield Oil Company for roadside service. The project, numbering some 45 stations, will cost \$10,000,000, it is estimated. A number of the stations have been built and are in service.

**'BOBBY' JONES  
AND PRINCETON  
QUALIFIER TIE**  
(Continued from Page 1)

puted possession of the lead. He missed it by a wide margin, just as he had lost opportunities on any number of chances.

It was the third time in his career that Jones had figured in a tie for the qualifying medal. The Georgian, who has won the title four times in the last five years, was deadlocked with Fred J. Wright Jr. of Boston, the Engineers Club in 1920 and again in 1923, at Flossmoor, with Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago.

Dunlap not only lost his bid for low scoring honors; he was beaten out for third place by two stars from the Pacific Northwest, Dr. O. F. Willing and Donald K. Moe, western amateur champion, both of Portland, Ore. They were tied with 72-74-146 each, just a stroke behind the leaders.

The casualties were not as heavy as appeared likely when the list of those who failed to qualify included Charles Evans Jr., twice champion and a finalist as recently as 1927. Evans missed by only a stroke, taking 81 for the first day and 80 for the second for a card of 161.

Among others who failed to qualify were two Canadian amateurs, C. Ross Somerville, with 162.

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and Donald D. Carrick, with 163, both former holders of the Dominion title. Fred J. Wright Jr. of Boston, with 162; Frank Dolp of Portland, Ore.; B. E. Stein of Seattle and Keefe Carter of Oklahoma City, all former holders of the Western amateur championship, finished with 163 each.

John F. Neville, the California titleholder, a 75 played with Jones, had 165; D. Clarke Corkran of Philadelphia, medalist in 1924, needed 172 and Samuel Perry of Birmingham, Ala., Southern champion, put himself out with 173.

**British Players Qualify**  
There were several close calls and few comebacks among the favorites. George Von Elm of Detroit, 1928 champion, turned in 82, but his 75 of the previous day saved him a safe total of 157. Phillips Finlay of Redlands, Calif., and Harvard University, reversed this process and came to the playoff with 157 and 158, and after an 82 of the previous day, also totaling 157. George J. Voigt of New York, the 1928 medalist whose 80 of the first round put him in the doubtful class, went around in 78 and aggregated 157.

All three members of the British contingent remained to keep the international flavor in the tournament. Cyril J. H. Tolley, British champion, finished with 75-78-153, well within the fold. T. A. Bourn, with 80-77-157, put on a rally, but his countryman, Eustace F. Storey, found all kinds of trouble and barely made the grade with 76-83-159. The cards of the qualifiers:

R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta.....	75 78 153
E. V. Okuma, Englewood, N. J.....	72 73 145
Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore.....	72 74 146
D. K. Moe, Portland, Ore.....	72 74 146
R. E. Stein, Seattle, Wash.....	72 74 146
J. F. Neville, Calif.....	72 74 146
J. R. E. Lehman, Gary, Ind.....	72 74 146
H. R. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.....	72 74 146
Jack Gaines, Girard, Calif.....	72 74 146
C. D. Hunter Jr., Tacoma, Wash.....	72 74 146
E. Coleman, Culver City, Calif.....	72 74 146
C. J. H. Tolley, Great Britain.....	72 74 146
D. Clarke Corkran, Philadelphia.....	72 74 146
David Martin, Waverly, Calif.....	72 74 146
F. D. Oulmet, Boston.....	72 74 146
W. A. Little Jr., San Francisco.....	72 74 146
W. H. Hubby, Dallas.....	72 74 146
R. D. K. Moe, Portland, Ore.....	72 74 146
Rudie Wilhelm, Portland, Ore.....	72 74 146
George Von Elm, Detroit.....	72 74 146
Phillips Finlay, Redlands, Calif.....	72 74 146
T. A. Bourn, Great Britain.....	72 74 146
John Gorman, Omaha, Neb.....	72 74 146
J. H. Sweetser, Mt. Vernon.....	72 74 146
John De Paolo, Bakersfield, Calif.....	72 74 146
J. F. McHugh, San Francisco.....	72 74 146
G. J. Voigt, Douglaston, N. Y.....	72 74 146
Vincent Dolph, Portland, Ore.....	72 74 146
J. F. McHugh, San Francisco.....	72 74 146
E. F. Storey, Great Britain.....	72 74 146
E. R. Held, New York.....	72 74 146

\*Held won playoff for last place on first extra hole.

## Motor Freight Hauls Planned by Railway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TACOMA, Wash.—Cheaper and faster distribution of short-haul freight for manufacturers, farmers and other shippers was forecast at a motor freight hearing, called by the Washington State Department of Public Works at Tacoma recently.

That the Northern Pacific Railway expects to motorize a large part of its short-haul freight service soon was the testimony given by E. O. Johnson, assistant to the vice-president in charge of traffic. The hearing was attended by approximately 50 railway and motortruck officials with their attorneys, and was conducted by J. C. Denney, director of the department, and Frank Baker, superintendent of transportation.

Mr. Johnson testified that the Northern Pacific Railway had become convinced that better and cheaper service could be given in the distribution of local freight by motortrucks, and that he is in this State making a survey.

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## SCHOOL LEAGUE OF TEXAS LINKS MANY ACTIVITIES

Literary and Athletic Contests  
Decided in Finals  
at State Capital

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
AUSTIN, Tex.—Printing presses have been busy grinding out more than 1,000,000 pieces of literature this summer for distribution among high schools and lower schools of Texas. There are spelling bulletins, constitutions and rules, debate bulletins and others relating to music, art and arithmetic.

This gives just an inkling of the enormous task the University of Texas Interscholastic League with headquarters at Austin undertakes in correlating interscholastic activities of 250,000 school children. The hugeness of the task is in keeping with the broad expanse of the Lone Star State.

Under the guidance of Roy Bedchek, director, who took charge in 1917, the league has attained its place of great usefulness. Formed in 1911 as a debating league with 28 member schools, the organization had enrolled 5258 schools in the varied competitions of 1928-29. It merged with the Interscholastic Association of Texas in 1913. Today it runs the whole gamut of school activities, from oratory to athletics, operating as part of the university's extension division.

**Travel Expense Equalized**  
Literary competition is promoted all over the State in planned contests, such as debate, extemporaneous speech, essay writing, declamation, spelling, music memory, arithmetic, and art memory.

A second large division of activities is athletics, supervised by Roy Henderson, athletic director. Football, tennis, and track contests are staged yearly in large and small classes. Final winners are recognized as official State champions.

Each county sets up its separate organization at the teachers' institute meeting each fall. A county interscholastic league organization is formed which is affiliated with the State organization. Each school pays \$1 to \$5 membership fee, depending on the size of the institution. This money is sent to the Austin office where it is placed in a rebate fund, to reimburse athletes who come to various State contests. This largely equalizes traveling expenses and distances, and is chiefly responsible for the success of the league. The rebate fund idea is regarded as one of Mr. Bedchek's noteworthy accomplishments.

**Community Interest Keen**  
District meets are held in April and winners are sent to the big state meeting in Austin, held early in May. Annually more than 700 athletes and 400 literary event winners

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assembly here for final state championship contests, the contenders waded out from thousands of school children through the long series of elimination contests.

"The interscholastic league is the greatest agency in Texas for community-wide gatherings," Mr. Bedchek says. Crowds of 10,000 to 15,000 year congregated in some of the larger Texas counties for the two days of events.

**Baird Television  
Test Successful**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Both voice and image were successfully transmitted over wires simultaneously in a television demonstration just given here by the Baird Television Corporation.

The transmission was made over wires between the studio of the corporation in the Paramount Building and a special laboratory on Forty-fifth Street, and was supervised by Capt. W. J. Jarrard, representative of the Baird interests.

The voice of the person at the television, it was said, came through to the observer continually and in perfect synchronization with the movement of his lips as seen in the visual instrument. When a newspaper was held before the television, it was said, the transmission was clear enough for the observer to read headlines, to recognize a well-known make of automobile and to identify an unfamiliar face from a photograph displayed after the demonstration.

"What you have seen here today, of our progress with images over wires, equivalent to 10 kilocycle radio transmission," said Captain Jarrard, "is now to become a reality on the radio in England. I have been informed today by cablegram from London that the British Broadcasting Corporation, the British post office and Mr. Baird have at last come to an agreement and experiments are to start immediately."

**UNIVERSITY HEAD GETS LEAVE**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Robert G. Sproul, vice-president and controller of the University of California, will have six months' leave before assuming office July 1, 1930, as president of the university. He will spend the time visiting and studying other institutions.

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## MIRROR TOWERS CHALLENGE OLD SURVEYING WAYS

Work Now Taking Years to  
Be Done in Few Days,  
Michelson Forecasts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PASADENA, Calif.—While his experiments in measuring the speed of light were not completed during his three months' stay here, Dr. Albert A. Michelson, University of Chicago physicist, before returning home revealed his recent discovery that the apparatus with which he conducts his experiments between Mt. Wilson and Mt. Baldy may displace surveying instruments. Present methods of fixing boundaries between states and nations may be revolutionized by this discovery.

The natural scientist, who used apparatus consisting of rotating mirrors which flashed light between Mt. Wilson and Mt. Baldy, in talking with an official of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, learned that measuring the distance between two points about 250 miles apart would take approximately two years with present surveying methods. Dr. Michelson estimated the survey might be made in a few days by flashing light at different points along this line and computing the time it took for the light to travel.

"Temporary towers might be erected at convenient distances along the stretch to be measured, where there are no vantage points on which to place the mirrors," Dr. Michelson said.

Dr. Michelson made preparations to complete his experiments in light velocity next spring at the Irvine ranch, between Santa Ana and Laguna Beach.

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NEW YORK (AP)—Extreme uneasiness characterized trading in today's stock market, which ran into a storm of selling in the morning and then rallied briskly after mid-day. Early

Endicott Johnson Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on the preferred and \$1.25 on the common, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

### Closing Prices

**COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE**  
LONDON — Columbia Graphophone Company, Ltd., for the year ended **June 1929**, shows profit, subject to taxation, **£505,120**, including dividends from subsidiary associated companies.

## Markets at a Glance

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low
ept .....	1.33	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.31 $\frac{1}{2}$
sec .....	1.41 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.42	1.40 $\frac{1}{2}$
far .....	1.47	1.47 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Open	High	Low
ept .....	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.03 $\frac{1}{4}$
sec .....	1.01	1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00 $\frac{3}{4}$
far .....	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04 $\frac{3}{4}$

	Open	High	Low
ept .....	1.01	1.01	1.00
sec .....	1.01	1.01	1.00
far .....	1.01	1.01	1.00

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling eases.  
Cotton: Lower; foreign, unsettled.

Sept . . . . .	.49 $\frac{1}{4}$	.50 $\frac{3}{8}$	.49 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dec . . . . .	.53 $\frac{1}{4}$	.54 $\frac{1}{2}$	.53 $\frac{1}{4}$

lar .....	56 $\frac{1}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$
Lard			
sept .....	11.97	11.97	11.95
oct .....	12.10	12.10	12.07
dec .....	12.27	12.27	12.20

**APPALACHIAN CORPORATIONS**  
NEW YORK—Appalachian Corporations being organized under laws of

## GRAIN PRICES ARE

and with authorized capital of 1,000,000 shares of no-par common. Probably 100,000 shares will be offered in the

ture around \$11 per share. Gillet sponsoring the new company has raised a substantial amount of stock. The new corporation and have been planning to purchase additional stock at 5 per cent of all stock issued. New owners will enjoy broad powers of management in investment securities.

er a large part of the corn belt

LONDON—Directors of Triplex Glass Company, Ltd., announced the annual dividend on the common

**HEAVY FORD PRODUCTION**  
NEW YORK—A total of 205,634 model A cars and trucks was produced during August, the largest August output on record, and surpassed the total of 200,000 units produced in October, 1925, when production

December, .53 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ ; March, .56 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ ; May, .58@ $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Wheat, 60-lb. bushels, week, 1.31@2.31.

Model T slightly exceeded month's figures.

**PUBLIX BUYS 65 THEATERS**  
CHICAGO—Publix Theaters, Incorporated—operating unit of Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, has purchased 65 great State Theaters, Inc., operation motion-picture theaters in Illinois.











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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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## One Minute Biographies



Who: FRANZ SCHUBERT.

Where: Austria.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: A great composer,  
whose works include many of the  
most exquisite songs ever written.

Unlike Bach and Mozart, Schubert  
did not come from a family of musicians;  
but like theirs, his talent manifested  
itself at an early age. His father  
recognized the boy's gift and placed  
him in a school which, though rigorous  
in its treatment of pupils, offered an  
opportunity for musical practice and  
study. Franz's masters, overwhelmed  
by the precocity of their pupil, seldom  
tried to teach him anything, but  
merely looked on at his feats of  
composition, saying that he had  
received his gift "direct from  
heaven." And indeed, one of the  
striking characteristics of Schubert's  
music is its inspirational quality. He  
wrote songs, operas, symphonies as  
they came to him, rapidly and incessantly,  
and was never under the necessity  
of laborious revision and correction,  
as even Beethoven was.

This remarkable aptitude for fluent  
and prolific composition manifested  
itself when the boy was 11 years old  
and continued unabated throughout  
his career. He composed under any  
and all circumstances, the only limitation  
to the quantity of his productions  
being frequently the want of paper.  
Many of his loveliest songs were  
written before he was 20. His  
great symphonies, trios, and quartets  
came during the next decade.

To earn a livelihood, Schubert  
worked in his father's footstep and  
taught school for three years, but was  
rescued by a friend just as pedagogy  
was becoming too irksome to be borne.  
He made his home with this friend  
for some time; but how he  
managed to subsist during the remainder  
of his brief career is somewhat  
of a mystery. It is unfortunately  
true that he was often in want, as he  
had no means of livelihood save his  
music, and this did not attain wide  
recognition in his own day.

Many of his greatest works, including  
the now universally loved  
Unfinished Symphony, and the magnificent  
Symphony in C Major, he never  
heard performed. He had some friends  
who revered him for his genius  
and loved him for himself, but he  
was too shy to seek the patronage  
of the influential and socially important,  
in whose presence he was  
often at a disadvantage. He had a  
melody, and a gift of a peculiarly rare  
and exalted type of music to the world,  
lived and worked in humble obscurity,  
an ardent admirer of Mozart  
and Beethoven, and ignorant that he  
would one day occupy a place in the  
estimation of music lovers no less  
lofty than theirs.

## A Word a Day

## Concrete

There are so many uses for this  
word that it is rather difficult to con-  
cretize about it. We think of the noun  
"concrete" as cement mixed with sand  
and gravel; as a verb, it means to  
bring together or to form into a mass;  
as an adjective, it indicates unity  
or a solid application of thought.  
The Latin roots from which it is  
derived are con ("with," "together,"  
"across") and creare, "to grow," hence  
"growing together."

The adjective form, as we have it,  
seems to be the most interesting, especially  
in its contrast with "abstract" or  
"general." "Concrete" may mean  
particular, specific sensation or emotions,  
as well as definite numbers or individuals  
which are particularized, certainly may  
be classed as concrete. Concreteness,  
as effectively used in writing, emphasizes  
the real and particular rather than the  
ideal or general.

Thus each sense in which the word  
is correctly used indicates unity in  
growth, definiteness in embodiment.  
Although there are two recognized  
pronunciations for the word as noun  
and adjective, preference is given to  
the accented first syllable, con-crete.  
As a verb, only the second syllable is  
emphasized, con-crete. Sound o in noun  
and adjective as in old; in verb  
sound it as in connect. Sound first e  
in each form as in cve; second e is  
silent.

"He gave a concrete example of love."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted  
as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: "There are,"  
says Punch, "32,433 children in Cardiff  
who have not learned Welsh." Well, we  
are not surprised; there are millions  
over here.

Detroit News: It was Sousa who said  
there were many conductors who could  
lead his band as ably as himself, for  
one performance. And almost everyone  
has played some hole of golf as well as  
Jones.

Humorist: A detective who is an expert  
at disguise is known as "The Man  
With a Hundred Faces." He is said to  
have received several offers from bar-  
bers to shave him at a reduced rate.

## A Quotation for Today

LET him that would move the world first move  
himself.—SOCRATES

## Odds and Ends

## Mercury

About 90 per cent of the world's  
supply of mercury is produced by  
Spain and Italy.

## Raw Silk

From 3000 to 8000 cocoons are re-  
quired to produce a pound of raw  
silk.

**Oldest United States Lighthouse**  
The oldest lighthouse in the United  
States was first lighted in 1764. It is  
located at Sandy Hook, in New York  
harbor.

**French Ambassadors**  
France has more ambassadors in  
European capitals than any other  
country.

**Coin and Stamp Collectors**  
A numismatist is the name applied  
to a coin collector while a stamp col-  
lector is called a philatelist.

**Women's Work**  
Of 572 occupations listed in the last  
United States census there is said to  
be only 35 in which no women were  
employed.

## Smithsonite

The mineral, smithsonite, was  
named after James Smithson, the  
founder of the Smithsonian Institution  
at Washington, D. C.

**Denmark's Nights**  
From May 6 to Aug. 8 Denmark  
has over 90 light nights, when day  
amusements can be enjoyed while  
the most of Europe is in darkness.

**Shepherd School**  
A government school of shepherd-  
ing is operating at Rambouillet,  
France. The school is fostered by  
the Minister of Agriculture and  
teaches the students how to raise  
sheep profitably.

**Railroad Speed**  
When railroad trains were first  
used a speed of 15 miles an hour  
was considered marvelous.

**Artificial Ice**  
The Italians, in the sixteenth cen-  
tury, are considered to be the first  
to manufacture artificial ice for com-  
mercial purposes.

## The Children's Corner

## Fun in a Barn

ON THE back of a horse sat Fib  
and Florrie. The horse was  
drawing a wagon. And in the  
wagon were Mr. and Mrs. Roger P.  
Scroggins. They were all on their  
way to spend a day on a farm where  
Florrie, a well-connected pigeon, has  
some influential friends.

"Are we almost there?" said Fib.  
The sparrow, excitedly, to Florrie.  
In his excitement Fib scratched the

horse's back with his feet. The horse  
thought a fly was tickling him and  
began swishing his tail so that Fib  
became more excited, scratched the  
horse again and the horse started  
to gallop.

"Hooray!" shouted Mr. Scroggins  
as the wagon bounced along. "Hooray  
for the farm!"

Surely enough, Fib's excitement  
had made the horse move so fast  
that in hardly any time at all they  
pulled into the farmyard before a  
large barn. The door was open. A  
bird with pointed wings flew out.

"A friend, perhaps," said Fib, and  
flew after the bird. In a moment he  
came back in high excitement to an-

nounce that the bird was no one he  
knew, but was friendly.

"He's a barn swallow," he says,"  
said Fib, "and he has a family living  
up near the—the—I don't remember,  
but let's all go and see!"

Whereat all four friends hurried  
into the barn. As they stood gazing  
into it, dark inside, a large, healthy  
pigeon flew up and greeted Florrie.  
"Welcome," the pigeon said. "Make  
yourselves at home."

Florrie winked one eye and looked  
at her influential farm friend with  
the other. "Don't worry; we will,"  
she said.

Fib already was up near the roof,  
flying around busily. "Come up! Here  
they are!" he said.

Mr. Scroggins, holding Mrs. Scrog-  
gins' arm, tilted back his high hat  
and sniffed. "What's all that piled  
up?" he said.

"Oh," said the farm pigeon, "that's  
hay. You tumble in it." Mr. Scroggins  
spied a ladder. He ran toward it, pull-  
ing Mrs. Scroggins.

They mounted the ladder, scam-  
pered over a wide beam and found  
themselves in fragrant tempting hay.  
Scroggins took off his hat and coat.  
"Now for it," he said. With surpris-  
ing nimbleness, he climbed an up-  
right and walked out on another beam.

"One for the money," said Florrie,  
"two for the show, three to get  
ready and four to—"

And Mr. Scroggins, having swung  
his arms back and forth with Flor-  
rie's counting, took a flying leap and  
landed in the hay.

"Come quick!" Fib shouted. And  
somehow, Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins  
made their way to where Fib sat, gaz-  
ing in his usual excitement at a row  
of open bird mouths.

"They all looked up with great in-  
terest."  
"Baby barn swallows!" said Flor-  
rie. "And this is only the beginning!"



## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Consulting Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

March 4 to September 4

SIX months ago today Herbert Hoover became President of the United States. The period intervening has been a testing time in which he has proved himself to be not only a resourceful leader and administrator, but an obedient and conscientious servant of the people. No President in recent times has brought with him to his high office a more direct or a more elastic warrant of authority. President Hoover's responsibility is to no class or faction, no sectional clique, no entrenched or favored monopoly of wealth or political power. This freedom from hampering influence and thinly disguised dictatorship, imposed by partisan leaders who in the past have quite frequently impressed their own will upon a defenseless Chief Executive who has owed his elevation to his party managers, has been directly reflected in the brief chapter of political history written since March 4, 1929.

It may be too early to estimate accurately the success of what may be referred to as the Hoover policies as contrasted with the policies which heretofore have been pursued in the White House. But it is not too early to appraise correctly those outstanding acts which seem accurately to reflect a determination to prove conclusively the efficacy of governmental administration based upon practical rather than upon purely political policies. Few if any of President Hoover's predecessors have enjoyed the freedom of choice which he gained through being the popular rather than the dictated candidate of his party. This freedom has manifested itself particularly in the selection of persons of proved ability and capacity to fill important appointive posts within as well as outside the Cabinet.

In pursuance of pledges made, President Hoover has set in motion those agencies which he believes are well equipped to aid agriculture in providing a stable market for many of its surplus products. He has authorized a comprehensive survey of the problems presented by violations of criminal statutes, including the prohibition enforcement code. He has defined and outlined the national program of disarmament, and initiated negotiations for another international conference. He has inaugurated or proposed definite policies in regard to the disposal and administration of public lands, and dealt understandingly with the responsibilities of nations under the Kellogg-Briand pact for the renunciation of war, while in executive orders and in his contacts with Congress and the public he has maintained a firm but friendly and understanding attitude.

President Hoover has not at all times found himself in full agreement with those who have called themselves his political friends. Apparently with him there is a point beyond which he will not be influenced by even the strongest partisan friendships. His party, whatever its virtues or its weaknesses, comes second when the welfare of all the people is the deciding and determining factor. That is the conclusion which is logically reached as the result of an unbiased survey of the record which Mr. Hoover, as President, has written up to the present hour.

### Why Emigration Is Unpopular

ENTHUSIASTIC descriptions of the prosperity that awaits men who emigrate from Great Britain to the dominions and colonies are to be found in every employment exchange and on many advertisement placards, and the passage rates for single young men are so small as to be merely nominal. Yet the surprising fact remains that, although the United Kingdom has today a larger number of unemployed workers than at any previous time in history, emigration, instead of increasing in proportion to the magnitude of official effort expended in promoting it, is actually on the decline. J. H. Thomas was undoubtedly justified in the attempt he has made to inquire into this curious state of affairs, and the answers which various societies and associations have given to his questions concerning the unpopularity of emigration are full of interest.

Some of the reasons advanced are outside the sphere of the mother country's control; others cannot profitably be acted upon. It is, however, evident that, in that class of home from which emigrants might most usefully be drawn there is absolutely no enthusiasm whatever for emigration; rather, in the older members of the family, there is a feeling of distinct hostility to the idea.

It is an attitude easy to understand, because in the working classes the family is a much more cohesive institution than it is in professional circles, where many of the sons live away from home during the greater part of the year in residential public schools and universities. Thus the fact that the schemes of emigration now under consideration involve the breaking up of families for the first time, with little apparent chance of reunion, makes it not in the least to be wondered at that they arouse practically no enthusiasm.

Another and even more important factor is the unfortunate circumstance that at present emigration is regarded as a badge of failure, instead of as a mark of enterprise. This view is encouraged by the anxiety to get men over the sea which many public authorities display. If it were

indicated that emigration offers great possibilities, that it is an adventure which can fall to the lot only of able and energetic and resourceful men; if, indeed, it were clothed in a little apparent difficulty, it would certainly rise in popular favor. Not long ago the city of Sheffield tried to take from emigration the suggestion of drabness with which it is too often invested by giving one of its emigrant parties a civic send-off. It is an idea that presents possibilities of development.

### The World Court in Action

A CASE of unusual complexity has just been argued before the World Court at The Hague. The litigants were France and Switzerland. The issue concerned the interpretation of Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles dealing with the free customs zones of Upper Savoy and Gex, on the Franco-Swiss border. Able counsel presented the case. The arguments consumed the greater part of two weeks.

When the decision is rendered it will be of considerable interest to international lawyers, for it will pronounce on a number of legal points on which the authorities are not agreed. The nature of servitudes in international law; whether a treaty can make stipulations in favor of a state which is not party to it (Switzerland, as a neutral, was not a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles); the extent to which, by not specifically traversing a claim, a state may be held to concede that it is valid—these are samples of the difficult matters on which the World Court will pass.

Even when the decision is announced, the controversy will not be settled. The political authorities of the governments will then negotiate an agreement in accordance with the Court's opinion. Such a convention was concluded after negotiations between Paris and Berne in 1919, but it was rejected by the Swiss people when it was submitted to a referendum. In the discussion of a new convention, France and Switzerland took opposite positions in respect of what the Treaty of Versailles actually meant. The arguments continued for several years until finally it was agreed to submit the questions to the World Court. In accordance with the Court's opinion, a new agreement will be negotiated to take the place of the present custom zones stipulations, some of which are more than a century old.

### Arab and Jew in Palestine

THE recent deplorable outbreaks in Palestine afford an admirable example of the difficulty which attends the maintenance of what is called "law and order" or peace in the countries where religious fanaticism or racial intolerance runs strong. It is by no means only in the regions of Asia or eastern Europe that such conditions are to be found. There are too many recent instances of both in most highly civilized lands for any country to boast of having overcome tendencies in such directions. But the outbreaks themselves and the reasons which have been given for them illustrate clearly that democratic government is impossible until a measure of internal unity and tolerance has been reached which will override intolerance and the will to violence.

The underlying trouble in Palestine of course is the decision of the allied powers at the Paris Peace Conference to recognize Palestine as the national home for the Jews so far as that was compatible with the rights of existing Arab inhabitants. That decision was taken partly on the ground that historically Palestine was the home of the most persecuted and remarkable race in the world; partly on the ground that the Jews were being persecuted and were unwanted in most of the countries of Europe and should be allowed to migrate to the land of their ancestors, where the Arab population was both small and backward, and to build up a new life of their own under conditions of freedom.

All would have been well if it had been possible to carry out this decision in a friendly, reasonable and constructive spirit. The Jews obviously had a great deal to give to Palestine: energy, capital, learning, civilization. But a condition of harmony was that the Arabs should recognize that their new fellow-countrymen came bearing gifts which were of value to themselves, and that the Jewish immigrants, being mindful of the natural ambitions and susceptibilities of the older occupants of the country, should make it clear that their aim was to make a prosperous and progressive common country and not purely a Jewish state. Unfortunately neither of these elements was present in a sufficient degree, though it is not necessary to estimate whether the Arabs or the Jews or the British mandatory power is the most responsible for the fact that the experiment started amid local ill will instead of good will.

It had been hoped that with the passage of years reconciliation would become possible between the Arab and the Jew which would have allowed both to co-operate in building a new Palestinian state. There were some signs that this relaxation of tension was taking place. But the new controversy over the Wailing Wall revived the old bitterness so that it broke out in violence. To the mind of the modern West it is difficult to see why the Wailing Wall should arouse such bitterness. To lament in such intense fashion over the destruction of the Temple, an event which took place nearly 2000 years ago, in a modern world in which the Jews are irrevocably dispersed all over the globe, and in which the conditions which existed at the time of David and Solomon cannot possibly be restored, savors decidedly of superstition and unreality.

On the other hand, to object to traditionalist Jews satisfying themselves in this way in the last remnant of the Temple wall, on the ground that the Mosque of Omar and its neighborhood is holy because the Prophet Mohammed's horse set foot there on his way to heaven, savors also of superstition and unreality. No doubt modern nationalism and racialism have taken advantage of this state of affairs to advertise themselves, but if religious fanaticism had not been there in the first instance there would have been no outrages and no loss of life. It is the intensity of these religious and racial feelings which make a real difficulty in dealing with the situation. No doubt the British authorities can keep order by a sufficient exhibition and use of

superior force. But that is only to quiet the situation, not to heal it. There will be no final solution, and Palestine will not be on the road to peace and progress, until Jew and Arab learn to respect one another and agree to abandon their separate irreconcilable dreams and to build up in common a vigorous and harmonious national life.

### Customs Valuation Problems

APPROVAL by the Senate Finance Committee of the proposal to amend the tariff law of the United States so as to change from the foreign to the domestic value of imported merchandise, will assure a prolonged controversy when the pending tariff bill comes before the Senate. By the advocates of what is commonly termed "American valuation," it is claimed that goods imported from foreign countries are often invoiced at lower prices than those actually charged to the importer, and that what is known as "dumping," or selling for export at less than domestic prices, operates to secure the admission into the United States of goods that otherwise would be excluded by the protective tariff. Efforts made under the existing tariff act to procure information from foreign manufacturers concerning their production costs have met with pronounced opposition, as it has been alleged that the Treasury agents engaged in investigation of factory costs were obtaining trade secrets that might be used by competitors in the United States.

In agreeing to substitute domestic prices for foreign valuations the Finance Committee recognizes the apparent fact that, since prices in the United States are as a general rule much higher than the foreign prices of similar goods, the immediate effect of the proposed change would be a marked increase in the customs duties paid under the principal tariff act schedules. As the increased protection afforded would have the effect of raising domestic prices still higher, there would be set in motion an endless chain of increasing duties. To meet this objection it is provided that the United States Tariff Commission shall formulate and submit to the Congress a schedule of reductions in duty that will correspond with the higher valuations.

Importers and merchants of the United States claim that this procedure will throw the entire import business of the Nation into a condition of uncertainty as to prices of foreign goods that will greatly hamper all dealers in imported articles, and render it almost impossible to make long-term contracts relating to merchandise that under trade conditions must often be ordered a year or more in advance of delivery. Unless some method can be devised for stabilizing the relation between the domestic price and the ad valorem rate of duty, the Tariff Commission is likely to find its task most difficult.

### Rambling in a Gasoline Age

THE countryside means much to the rambler who enjoys an intimate knowledge of its natural beauties. The complete rambler is something of a naturalist and something of an historian, and is never at a loss to find objects of fresh interest in the course of the day's walk. The song of the birds can best be heard in remote places accessible by the footpath way and far from the highway. The scent of the flowers, of the hay, and of the pines can best be enjoyed in the neighborhood of the hedgerow, the meadow, or the woodland track, and to reach these places one must leave the highroads and the byroads and tread the narrow, devious tracks beaten by the feet of quiet country folk who have gone before. Along these tracks one will find time and inclination to linger, to walk where fancy may direct, and to find rest and quiet for a while in pleasant places where the everyday life of the town may be forgotten.

While rambling alone, or in twos, is popular with some, the majority seem to prefer rambling with a number. Besides the advantages of social intercourse, club rambling has much to commend itself to those who have not the time to attend to many details. The club makes plans for the day's walk, arranges for meals and trains, and provides a leader who is intimate with the district. The majority of the clubs in Britain belong to a federation, which is alert to the necessity of maintaining "rights of way" and generally of preserving the amenities of the countryside.

It is a noteworthy fact that, despite the popularity of motoring, rambling as a recreation is increasing rapidly, particularly in England and in Germany. Indeed, in these countries tens of thousands of persons spend their week-ends walking through the remotest parts of the countryside. Rambling has at least achieved the means of the leisurely enjoyment of leisure.

### Editorial Notes

Less than 1 per cent of the 262 broken homes last year in Boston, Mass., were caused by drink, according to a statement by the Boston Children's Friend Society. Before prohibition as high as 20 per cent has been recorded. Those who are constantly harping on present-day "poor conditions" and laying the blame therefor upon prohibition perhaps can explain satisfactorily this fact.

In rebuttal of the general criticism of the youth of today, Dr. Frederic Zeigen, managing regent of the University of Miami, says: "The young folks are not wild. They are merely more alive. Youth must be active to be contented. Guide that activity and you have solved the problem." Score one for the young people.

Astronomers attending the recent annual meeting of the American Astronomical Society at Ottawa heard described a new device for determining time from stars. This is a photographic reflex tube, an instrument weighing about a ton. It seems unlikely, however, that it will ever become popular as a timepiece.

"It is not genuses the world needs so much as honest men and women," says Rupert Hughes. This gives all of us a chance.

Every day brings accomplishments which make the once exciting stories of Jules Verne rather commonplace news items.

## Vienna, the Tolerant Capital

VIENNA is a place of softened differences and of tempered contrasts. Her sighs are sighed as a song, and her tears glisten with rainbow hues. Vienna possesses a magic that often turns life's lead into gold and makes much that is bitter seem sweet. Here is the enchantment of good nature, the alchemy of geniality, the spell of gentleness and good taste.

Vienna is solemn and pompous, but also cordial and benevolent; it is massive and gorgeous, but displays much delicacy and gentleness. It does not storm nor bluster nor shriek. It hopes even in tribulation, it smiles in affliction, it sings in the gloom. It is conscious of an inalienable superiority, but harbors little disdain and less animosity.

Vienna is compassionate and even ardent, but observes moderation and avoids excesses. A true Viennese approves every "good cause," but gives his whole heart to none. He erects hostilities for the crusades and sends them on their way with gifts and good wishes, but he does not join their ranks. Puritanism is too stern for Vienna—that is for Britons and New Englanders. Yet Vienna is very religious. Prohibition is too drastic for Vienna—that is for the pioneers of Kansas. Yet Vienna drinks far less than many other places. Bolshevism is too stark for Vienna—that is for the Russian with his bitter logic and the Bulgarian with his great desire for reform. Yet Vienna is the most socialistic city in the world. In all things moderation, conciliation.

There is no rabid patriotism in Vienna. Though sitting at the junction of all the historical highways, and watching the great nationalistic processions pass by, she has no procession of her own.

People who come from the East see Slavic traits in the people of Vienna. To English guests the Viennese seem akin to them. No one fails to see much that is French in Vienna. This city gathers good things and gifted originators from all Europe and places its own light and pleasant stamp upon them. It accepts many foreign gifts and makes them Viennese. So every visitor here experiences the double joy of feeling at home and of being a guest.

This capacity to assimilate so many of the pleasant things of Europe has given an unusual tolerance and cordiality to the capital of Austria. Here vehemence and fanaticism have been moderated. A feeling of conciliation and adjustment prevails. The people like to be at ease and happy and to look for good in everything. They live and let live. They have more parks and wide streets than most other capitals. They have galleries and museums, gardens full of chairs, countless gathering places in which to talk and sing. And the Viennese all do sing and go to hear others sing. They play musical instruments and go to hear others play. Every home is a miniature concert hall. Every citizen belongs to an orchestra or choir. The awkward corners and sharp points have become round in Vienna.

This is a sharp and happy city, an unusually bright and

colorful capital. But there is something in Vienna that stands far above this bright, vibrating arrangement of care and strain—it is the grandeur of a royalty that was. One of Europe's greatest dynasties, that of the Hapsburgs, made Vienna the seat of its empire and filled the city with relics of its enormous power. Vienna is a majestic book of history; it is a film in stone of Europe's greatest political and religious struggles, a record of the hopes, beliefs and habits of some of the world's mightiest people through many centuries.

And it is very impressive to stand before these castles, fortresses, picture galleries and statues of gifted imperial despots. They bring one very close to reality. It is as though one were at the source of a great river, at the peak of a lofty mountain, in a factory that makes tremendous machinery. Here is the attraction of the church, the lure of purple plush and silk, the power of crowns, the irresistible authority over simple masses of stern-looking men on horseback or on exalted chairs, the supremacy of intellectuality and audacity. Here we see the birthplace of dogmas, philosophies, states and nations. One finds it a thrilling thing to stand thoughtfully in the gilded halls of that tiny handful of men and women who for centuries succeeded in ruling and exploiting far-flung millions of men and women.

But it is much more impressive to pass from the thrones, gardens, galleries and statues of majestic despots to the gigantic new houses which Vienna has made for her working people. These constitute the most outstanding monument in a city of monuments. They are huge and rather ungainly structures, enormous, sprawling piles of gray-coated bricks. Outwardly they are bleak and plain. But they contain tidy, cozy homes for the masses. They have flowers in the windows, little plots of green grass in the yards, libraries, motion picture auditoriums, baths, laundries, temperance lunch rooms and ideal kindergartens for poor folks' children.

What resplendent and magnificent processions of warriors, prelates, diplomats, rulers and scholars have passed with proud tread through these streets. All Europe has watched in awe and admiration. But the golden processions have ended, and the city of regal splendor has become the hospitable home of peace-loving, hard-working, kind men and women. That endless line of less clever and less audacious folk from factories, mines, trenches and mills, who, through all the ages, have been marching wistfully past other men's houses in which they were not welcome, may now come in pilgrimage to Vienna and look upon homes built for them and their children.

Golden eagles still stand here with proud and spreading wings; grand statues mount majestically above one; gilded palaces remain, sweet and polished; but over them all in this genial home of music, song and pomp tower the massive houses of the dispossessed multitudes—Vienna's finest trophy.

R. H. M.

## From the World's Great Capitals—London

IT IS early yet, perhaps, to speak of the fall, but in London the first signs of the impending change of the seasons long outstrip the calendar. There is that sharp breath in the morning air which is a presager of the frosty mistiness of September nights. But the trees in the streets, squares and parks are still untouched, except for a patch of yellow in a horse-chestnut tree here and there and the young, greenish yellow bark of the plane trees. The plane is, of course, the predominant tree in London, and its habit of shedding its dark brown bark at the approach of autumn gives the sense of renewal usually associated with spring a rather melancholy twist. In the parks, too, the multicolored beds of dahlias have already supplanted the rose bushes, a sure sign of the end of summer. For the dahlia in England is definitely a flower that blooms in the fall, and it is as distinctly an autumnal portent as the chrysanthemum is an emblem of winter.

But, besides these purely climatic changes, fall in London is heralded by an invasion of onion sellers from far-off Brittany. With strings of onions suspended from long poles, the young Breton lads tramp from one part of London to another, offering their small bluish-red vegetable at every doorstep in an unfamiliar tongue, in which French words alternate with English and both are drowned in a sea of guttural Breton. Their onions are really expensive, but the intricate way in which they are strung together in a long, tapering, pyramidal bundle must appeal to the artistic sense of suburban housewives. Else, it must be presumed, the thrifty peasants from Brittany would hardly undertake this yearly pilgrimage across the water.

The surest sign of fall in London, however, is the renewed activity of the theaters. The theatrical season usually begins as early as August, but it reaches its full swing only in late fall. The astonishing feature of its activity this year is the number of new theaters which are springing up in unaccustomed places on the periphery of the West End. In spite of the gloomy prognostications about the effect of the talks on the stage, two new theaters, "The Duchess" and "The Dominion," will be ready by the end of September, and four others very soon after. "The Duchess," built in pseudo-Tudor style, will be able to accommodate only about 500 spectators and, like the now famous little intimate theaters on the outskirts of London, it will be devoted mainly to "straight," or what in Victorian days were known as "legitimate," plays. "The Dominion," on the other hand, is a modern supertheater, and is advertised to seat 2800 people, which will make it the second largest theater in London. With regard to the success of these new theaters, however, the future alone can tell. For, in spite of the fact that they are built on more generous lines than the old, uncomfortable theaters of the West End, and have nothing to apprehend in that respect from the competition of the cinemas, the playgoing public still seems to prefer its old favorites. But, in the theater world more than anywhere else, perhaps, hope springs eternal and, besides, if the worst comes to the worst, the management can fall back on a spell of talkies till another play that promises thousands turns up.

The Dean of Westminster, Dr. Foxley Norris, has interrupted his holiday and returned to London, in order to reply more vigorously than he could otherwise to critics of the proposed erection of a new sacristy at the northwest corner of Westminster Abbey. The idea of such an improvement has aroused considerable opposition throughout the country. The dean, however, maintains that the proper devotional use of the abbey makes the need of the sacristy imperative. It is interesting to recall in this connection some of the additions to the chapel during the last few hundred years. Henry VII Abbey, a renowned feature, is also a relatively late one, and the western end of the abbey, which is its most familiar aspect, is the result of erecting in the eighteenth century the twin towers designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The north front, for which Sir Gilbert Scott and J. L. Pearson were responsible, is more recent still, so that the dean should have no difficulty in discovering precedents to support his policy.

Dorchester House, which for the latter half of the nineteenth century was regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings in Park Lane, is now actually in the hands of the housebreakers. Too big and too expensive in upkeep, except for a multimillionaire, it is to be razed, and a huge luxury hotel is to be built on the site, which faces Hyde Park. Sir George Holford's wonderful art collection was sold nearly three years ago and now the decorations and fittings, which originally cost many thousands of pounds, have been sold by auction for just over £4000. The wonderful marble staircase, which alone cost some £30,000, fetched only £272. The lady who bought this went to the sale to buy some of the ironwork for a friend, little thinking she would come away with a marble staircase which would have to be lifted through the roof with a crane. One of the marble sculptured chimney pieces by Alfred Stevens went for 300

guineas and the other goes to the Victoria and Albert Museum. But, like its four-foot-thick walls, most of the furniture and fittings of Dorchester House are too massive and Victorian to attract even the secondhand buyers of today. Within a few months now Dorchester House will be a memory only, though it is possible that the new hotel will incorporate the name.

As rose growers would like to produce a blue rose, tulip growers a really black tulip, carnation lovers an honest green carnation, so members of the British Gladioli Society have been trying for years to grow a genuinely blue gladiolus. At a recent show of the Royal Horticultural Society, gladioli in many shades of pink, purple, yellow, and white were shown, and possibly, by a stretch of imagination, some might have been called "near blue," but an honest light blue or dark blue there was not. A German variety which claims to be the nearest yet attained sells at over £20 per bulb.

The Zoological Gardens were recently the scene of inordinate activity, when officials of the Gramophone Company spent a day recording typical "zoo noises." It required patience and ingenuity to persuade the animals to become affable just when the microphone was in position. There was great excitement in the monkey house when two keepers chased each other up and down in front of the cages. The monkeys immediately responded with a sustained chorus of screeches and shrieks, but a large crowd had collected to see the fun, and human voices were soon making as much noise as the monkeys. The bears were given a taste of honey. Then they were shown some more, and the result was a very definite and uproarious demand for second helpings. But the giraffe was a disappointed animal. He watched the crowds collecting around the other cages, but, when the man with the microphone approached his house, his keeper stepped forward and said in the most contemptuous tone, "I don't make no noise."

Every year on August Bank Holiday a lonely man patiently awaits, in the Cutlers' Hall of the Hallamshire district of Sheffield, the other members of his company who he knows will never come and who never have assembled on this particular date. He is the secretary of the Ancient Cutlers' Company. An old act of Parliament, passed as part of a charter of the company, says that a meeting shall be held on the first Monday in August every year, between the hours of 1 p. m. and 3 p. m., to elect twenty-four assistants. If the act were to be altered, it would cost about £800 in legal fees and other charges. So, although no meetings are now held, in order to comply with the statutory requirements, provision has to be made for a gathering at the hall. The presence of at least forty members would be necessary if a meeting took place, for this number is needed to form a quorum. But, while the secretary fulfills his thankless task, his fellow cutlers are usually holiday-making miles away from the deserted Cutlers' Hall.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Gifts for Some Older Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The letter from "A Mother" in the Monitor of Aug. 12 on the advisability of each and every mother in every land seeing to it that children shall not be taught war any more through playthings fashioned after the weapons of war interested me greatly. And the suggestion that they begin now and let it be known among the shopkeepers that such toys will not be purchased struck me as a very practical idea.

The letter has awakened me to the thought of some of the other "gifts" for the older members of the families. Some stores display in very prominent places flasks, to be carried in many parts of clothing, and various liquor accessories, such as bottles, glasses and shakers for the making of cocktails. Now, while these stores perhaps would not sell the "machinery" for making bootleg liquor, they are breaking, and helping others to break, the prohibition law, and it is our duty so far as we are able to refuse to buy at such places. A CONSTANT READER, Inglewood, Calif.

### At War With Crime

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Please permit me to suggest an analysis of federal convicts by tenure of unexpired terms by quarter years, with a view to a suggestion to relieve overcrowded prisons by transferring to prison camps those with only three months, six months, etc., yet to serve. Were we declared to be at war, and had we war prisoners, we would find the means to confine them humanely. We are at war with crime, and why should we not find the ready means to cope therewith? DARWIN D. MARTIN, Buffalo, N. Y.